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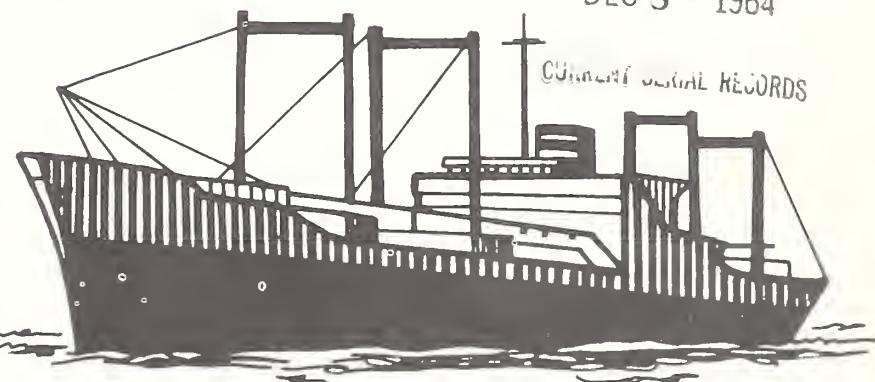
November-December 1964

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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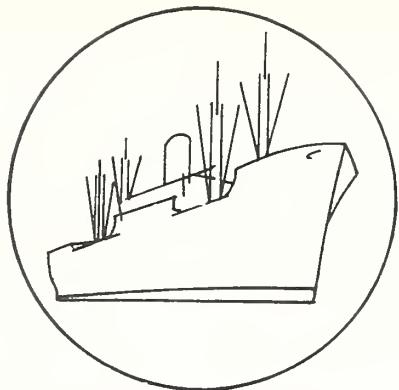
- Export Outlook in Fiscal Year 1964-65
- Regional and State Export Shares in 1963-64
- Government Program Exports in 1963-64
- Export and Import Fact Sheets for 1963-64
- Trade Statistics, July-August and July-September 1963 and 1964

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Another outstanding year is in prospect for U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1964-65. Exports may total \$5.9 billion, close to the \$6.1 billion record a year earlier. July-September exports were 11 percent ahead of the same months last year; but this gain -- brought about by larger shipments of wheat, feed grains, soybeans, vegetable oils, and animal products -- reflected a continuation into 1964-65 of some of the impetus from the previous year. For 1964-65 as a whole, the export picture will be dominated by a sharp decline in wheat to a more normal level from the 1963-64 record. Wheat production in Western Europe has recovered considerably from the extremely poor 1963 harvest. Declines in tobacco, rice, tallow, lard, butter, cheese, wool, barley, rye, and oats are likely to be offset by advances in corn, grain sorghums, edible vegetable oils, protein meal, soybeans, nonfat dry milk, poultry meat, and hides and skins. The economic outlook continues favorable in Western Europe, Japan, and Canada. U.S. Government export programs will supply less-developed countries with agricultural commodities valued about as much as the \$1.6 billion in 1963-64.

* * * * *

Every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant stake in the export market for U.S. agricultural products. A special article in this issue presents the results of a nationwide study indicating the magnitude and significance of this stake. Three regions -- West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central -- encompassing the 16 States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas -- accounted for 60 percent of the nation's \$6,076 million exports in 1963-64. Illinois, with an export share of \$504 million, was the nation's leading exporter, contributing feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Texas, ranking second with \$484 million of attributed exports, was important for its cotton, feed grains, rice, wheat, and cottonseed oil. The West North Central Region supplied 26 percent of the nation's agricultural exports, including 95 percent of the flaxseed and about 40 percent of the lard and tallow, wheat, feed grains, meats, and wheat flour. The East North Central Region

furnished 19 percent of the overall farm product exports, including 45 percent of the soybean oil and 41 percent of the soybeans. The West South Central Region, contributing 15 percent of the exports, provided 76 percent of the rice exports and 46 percent of the cotton. The South Atlantic Region contributed 86 percent of the tobacco exports. The Pacific Region contributed 54 percent of the fruits and nuts exported.

The study also estimates the number of farm workers who produce agricultural commodities for export, at 870,000, 13 percent of the nation's total of 6,518,000. Leading States where large proportions of farm workers depend on the export market for employment are Georgia, Montana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and North Dakota.

* * * * *

Of the total increase in U.S. agricultural exports to \$6,074 million 1/ in fiscal year 1963-64 from \$5,078 million in 1962-63, practically all was in commercial sales for dollars. They advanced to a record high of \$4,521 million, about three-fourths of the total. The largest commodity increases were in wheat and flour, followed by cotton, animals and animal products (except dairy), feed grains, oilseeds and products, rice, dairy products, and tobacco. Exports under Government-financed programs were \$1,562 million in 1963-64, \$20 million above a year earlier. Increases in program exports of wheat and wheat flour, dairy products, and animals and animal products (except dairy) more than offset declines in cotton, oilseeds and products, feed grains, vegetables and preparations, and rice. An insignificant decline occurred in exports of unmanufactured tobacco.

* * * * *

The Export Fact Sheet and the Import Fact Sheet for fiscal year 1963-64 are presented in this issue. These are annual issuances, designed to provide a wide variety of highlight information on the importance of exports and imports.

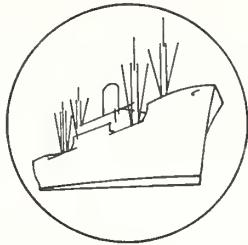
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U.S. exports of farm products to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$308 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$261 million for the same months in 1963. Variable-levy commodities advanced to \$98 million from \$80 million. A sharp rise occurred in feed grains, with smaller gains in rice, rye, pork, turkeys, and canned poultry while wheat and flour and broilers and fryers declined. Exports of commodities not subject to the levies rose to \$210 million from \$181 million, mostly due to larger shipments of cotton in July and soybeans in September.

* * * * *

Agricultural imports in July-September fell to \$970 million in 1964 from \$1,025 million in 1963. A 13 percent drop in supplementary imports, principally beef and sugar, was partly offset by a 6 percent gain in complementary imports, mainly coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, and rubber.

1/ Includes revisions not reflected in \$6,076 million figure used elsewhere.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PROSPECTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964-65

by

Robert L. Tontz and Dewain H. Rahe 1/

Another outstanding year is in prospect for U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1964-65. Exports may total \$5.9 billion -- close to the \$6.1 billion record in 1963-64. Commercial sales for dollars may total \$4.3 billion and account for over 70 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. Exports under Government-financed programs are expected to about equal last year's \$1.6 billion.

U.S. agricultural exports in July-September 1964 totaled \$1,393 million compared with \$1,252 million for the same period a year earlier. The gain of 11 percent was brought about by larger exports of wheat, feed grains, soybeans, vegetable oils, and animal products. The only significant declines were for tobacco and vegetables (table 1).

The export picture in 1964-65 is being dominated by a sharp decline in exports of wheat to a more normal level of 675 million bushels from the 860 million record (including bulgur and wheat products) in 1963-64. Declines in tobacco, rice, tallow, lard, butter, cheese, wool, barley, rye, and oats are likely to be offset by advances in corn, grain sorghums, edible vegetable oils, protein meal, soybeans, nonfat dry milk, poultry meat, and hides and skins. Wheat production in Western Europe has recovered considerably from the extremely poor harvest in 1963. Indications are that the Soviet Union has an average crop and therefore will probably import less wheat this year. Imports by Western Europe will probably be limited to wheat for blending with European wheat.

The economic outlook continues favorable in the important industrial countries, especially Western Europe, Japan, and Canada. In 1963, industrial production increased by 5 percent in Western Europe, 10 percent in Japan, and 6 percent in Canada. Most of these countries possess record gold and dollar holdings, permitting them to increase further their agricultural imports from the United States. Expanded livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan are expected to provide an expanding dollar market for U.S. feed grains, protein meal, and soybeans. The United States will continue to supply less-developed countries

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-September		Change
	1963	1964	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products 1/	51	51	0
Fats, oils, and greases	46	59	+28
Hides and skins	18	24	+33
Meats and meat products	22	25	+14
Poultry products	20	18	-10
Other	17	16	-6
Total animals, etc. 1/	174	193	+11
Cotton, excluding linters	102	131	+28
Fruits and preparations	77	80	+4
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	163	199	+22
Rice, milled	29	25	-14
Wheat and flour	306	323	+6
Other	15	16	+7
Total grains, etc.	513	563	+10
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils 2/	44	57	+30
Soybeans	89	96	+8
Other	43	65	+51
Total oilseeds, etc. 2/	176	218	+24
Tobacco, unmanufactured	112	109	-3
Vegetables and preparations	34	31	-9
Other	64	68	+6
Total exports	1,252	1,393	+11

1/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

with agricultural commodities under Government-financed export programs, especially Title I of P.L. 480. Export payments will also continue to be made for a number of commodities under commercial and Government program sales to enable them to move into the world market at competitive prices.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products in July-September were 11 percent above the same period a year earlier. They totaled \$193 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$174 million a year ago.

Exports for all of 1964-65 are expected to be up moderately from the \$772 million level of 1963-64. The increase will probably result mostly from gains in dairy products, meats, poultry products, and hides and skins. The export outlook for inedible tallow and greases is favorable, although quantities may be slightly below the record shipped during 1963-64, since production in Western Europe is up from a year earlier, and U.S. prices are higher. A new export record is likely to be established for hides and skins, with larger production in the United States and smaller availabilities from other major producing countries, especially Argentina. In addition, U.S. prices will remain attractive to foreign importers.

U.S. exports of variety meats are likely to expand to a record in 1964-65. Demand is strong in Western Europe to supplement European production, and increased U.S. production is adequate to meet the export demand.

U.S. exports of dairy products in 1964-65 are expected to increase by about 10 percent in value from a year earlier. The increase will result mainly from higher prices, since quantity will be down for a number of important commodities, such as butter, nonfat dry milk, and condensed milk. Exports of dairy products under Government-financed programs should drop sharply in 1964-65, since only limited supplies are available from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

Exports of poultry products in 1964-65 are likely to be about 25 percent above their value for the previous year. Exports of broilers, turkeys, and canned meat could increase significantly in 1965. The demand for these products will closely follow prices of red meats, which are expected to remain relatively high during most of 1964-65. In addition, more countries are buying U.S. poultry products each year. Exports of U.S. frozen poultry meat in 1964-65 will go to about 85 countries, with Western Europe, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Peru and the Caribbean Islands taking more this year than last.

Cotton.--Exports of cotton in July-September 1964 rose to 1,001,000 running bales from 818,000 a year earlier. The gain resulted from unusually large exports this July.

Exports of cotton for all the fiscal year are likely to total 5.2 million bales, up slightly from the 5.1 million in 1963-64. The higher level of mill consumption abroad, evident in the second half of the last year, is expected to continue in 1964-65. Consequently, cotton consumption in the foreign free world probably will exceed last year's record. Most of the increase in consumption will take place among the exporting countries, but increased consumption is also expected in some importing countries, especially in Asia. The strong competitive position of man-made fibers in Western Europe will continue to limit increases in cotton consumption there.

Foreign free world cotton production is also above the level of the past year, with gains concentrated in Mexico, Central America, Sudan, and the Near East. These production gains will be somewhat offset by declines in Spain, Greece, and Pakistan. Inventories of raw cotton and cotton textiles continue at relatively low levels, despite the presently higher rate of mill activity. However, there is no prospect of a substantial change in the inventory position.

Grains and preparations.--July-September 1964 exports of grains and preparations totaled \$563 million compared with \$513 million for the same months last year.

Exports of grains and preparations for the whole fiscal year are expected to be somewhat below the record level of last year, reflecting mainly a sharp drop in wheat exports.

Wheat and flour exports advanced to 181 million bushels in July-September 1964 compared with 174 million a year ago. U.S. exports of wheat are now expected to total 675 million bushels, down substantially from 860 million in 1963-64. Most of the decline reflects smaller exports to Western Europe and the Soviet Union. World wheat production in 1964 is expected to exceed the 1962 record. Northern Hemisphere countries will probably have a record outturn, and prospects for Western Europe and the Soviet Union are considerably more favorable than a year ago. With an average crop, the Soviet Union is not expected to require large imports in 1964-65. Production in Western Europe is expected to be considerably above the 1963 total, despite losses in Spain and Portugal. In particular, France, returning as a large exporter, is now negotiating with other countries to sell at least 4 million tons of wheat. World wheat trade in 1964-65 is forecast at 40-45 million metric tons, about 10-15 million less than the 1963-64 volume.

Feed grain exports increased to 3.9 million metric tons in July-September 1964 from 3.2 million for the same period a year earlier. U.S. exports of feed grains are expected to continue their advance of the past 3 years.

Exports of feed grains may reach a total of 16.4 million metric tons, about a quarter million tons above the previous record in 1963-64. World exports in 1964-65 will probably reach about 33 million tons, slightly more than the record of 31.8 million in 1963-64. The United States continues to supply about half of the world exports of feed grains, and deficit countries will most likely obtain a substantial part of their needs from the United States. Expanding livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan should support a continued substantial demand for U.S. feed grains. Canadian oat and barley production in 1964 fell an estimated 22 percent below a year ago, due to reduced acreage and hot dry weather during July. Corn production in South Africa for export in 1964-65 is considerably below the supply last year. Production in Eastern Europe is slightly larger. Corn production in Argentina is somewhat larger.

Rice exports fell to 3.6 million bags (milled basis) in July-September from 4.3 million in the comparable period a year earlier.

U.S. rice exports are likely to continue high in 1964-65, approximating 29.1 million bags, down slightly from the record 31.8 million in 1963-64. World supplies of rice continued at postwar records. Though importing countries have large crops,

increased demand will probably require larger imports in 1964-65 than in preceding years. It is too early to determine the effects of the rice policy of the European Economic Community on U.S. exports, but indications are that the EEC will continue importing rice from the United States, especially the long grain variety.

Fruits and preparations.--U.S. exports of fruits and preparations totaled \$80 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$77 million a year earlier.

For fiscal year 1964-65, exports of fruits and preparations are likely to be somewhat above last year, because U.S. fruit production this year is larger than a year ago. Two leading canned fruits produced in the United States -- canned peaches and canned fruit cocktail -- are in record supply. In addition, substantial increases have occurred in the marketable supply of raisins and prunes, which are expected to encourage exports in 1964-65. Relatively little change is expected in exports of fresh fruits in 1964-65 from last year.

Oilseeds and products.--Total exports of oilseeds and products advanced to \$218 million in July-September 1964 from \$176 million a year earlier.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products are again expected to advance to record levels in 1964-65. They will probably total \$954 million -- about 9 percent above the level of a year ago. Increases are expected for all categories of oilseeds and products. In July-September, exports of soybeans totaled 37 million bushels compared with 33 million a year earlier; cottonseed and soybean oils, 524 million pounds compared with 372 million; protein meal, 498,000 short tons compared with 329,000.

Reduced foreign supplies and increased shipments under Government-financed programs should result in new records for the two oils -- over 25 percent above a year ago. Continued P.L. 480 program agreements with Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Pakistan, and a new agreement with India for around 165 million pounds will account for the major portion of the oil exports in 1964-65. Oil exports under the donation program will increase sharply because butter is no longer available under these programs, and sizable shipments are expected to move under barter agreements. Dollar sales will probably be larger, reflecting the reduced olive crop forecast in the major producing countries in the Mediterranean Basin. U.S. exports of soybean oil for dollars to Spain will likely be renewed in 1964-65. Dollar sales of oil to countries with Government program agreements will continue to increase as part of the usual marketing requirements of the agreements.

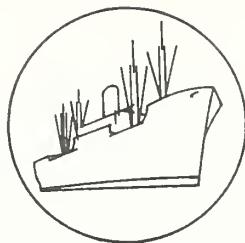
Soybean exports will continue to be encouraged by the expanding livestock industries in Western Europe. Exports from Communist China may increase somewhat from the low levels of recent years, with Japan remaining China's most important market. The United States will continue to account for approximately 90 percent of world soybean exports.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in July-September fell to 131 million pounds (export weight) from 138 million a year earlier.

Exports in 1964-65 may fall moderately below the 532 million pounds in 1963-64. U.S. exports of tobacco this year are expected to be limited by the availability

of large supplies in competing countries and an increase in stocks of U.S. tobacco in some foreign markets in the past year. Flue-cured production in Rhodesia in 1964 was about 60 percent above the previous year, and auction prices were down substantially. In addition, oriental tobacco supplies are substantially larger than a year ago. Tobacco use and cigarette consumption abroad are expected to continue increasing.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations totaled \$31 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$34 million a year earlier. Exports of vegetables and preparations in 1964-65 are likely to match the \$162 million in 1963-64. U.S. exports of dry edible beans will be down somewhat in 1964-65 due to unseasonal rains and frost, which reduced both quantity and quality of supplies available for export in several producing areas. Demand abroad should be favorable because of a short crop in Spain and continuing strong demand in the Communist areas (including Cuba) for exportable Balkan beans, normally marketed in Western Europe. U.S. exports of dry edible peas should continue favorable in 1964, since U.S. supplies are high and prices are relatively low. Exports of fresh and processed vegetables are expected to be approximately at the same levels as for 1963-64.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS AND STATES,
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Robert L. Tontz and Alex D. Angelidis ^{1/}

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products, accounting for one-fifth of all agricultural commodities entering free world trade. Exports of U.S. agricultural products in fiscal year 1963-64 were valued at a record \$6,076 million. In recent years, agriculture has accounted for over one-fourth of total U.S. exports.

The achievement of high U.S. agricultural export levels the past few years has come about through the development of export programs by people in agriculture, trade, and Government, and from increased purchasing power in other countries. These exports have contributed significantly to reducing the serious balance-of-payments problems confronting the nation as a whole.

In fiscal year 1963-64, the agricultural export market took the output of 80 million U.S. harvested acres -- 1 acre out of every 4 harvested. On a value basis, U.S. agricultural exports were equivalent to 16 percent of total cash receipts from U.S. farm marketings.

The export market in fiscal year 1963-64 provided an outlet for three-fourths of U.S. wheat production; two-thirds of the rice and nonfat dry milk; half of the dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the tallow, soybeans, and hops; about a third of the cotton, rye, prunes, and dried whole milk; around a fourth of the lard and tobacco; and one-fifth of the raisins, dry edible beans, cottonseed, grain sorghums, and barley.

Every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant stake in the export market for agricultural products.

This article presents the results of a study which indicates the magnitude and significance of this stake among the regions and States. The study includes an analysis of the national agricultural export situation; a discussion of the institutional and economic background of national, regional, and State foreign trade; a review of the methodology used in deriving the regional and State agricultural export shares; a discussion and listing of the regional and State export shares; and a summary by regions and States of the number of farm workers whose jobs are attributable to agricultural exports.

^{1/} Chief and International Economist, respectively, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

National Export Situation

U.S. agricultural exports reached an alltime high of \$6,076 million in fiscal year 1963-64, up 20 percent from the \$5,078 million for the previous fiscal year. Principal increases occurred in wheat and flour, cotton, feed grains, soybeans, rice, tobacco, tallow, lard, dairy products, poultry products, and meat. Small declines took place for fruits and vegetable oils.

A number of factors contributed to the \$1 billion gain in U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. They included U.S. market development efforts abroad, the unfavorable wheat harvest in the Soviet Union and Western Europe, the economic advancement of Western Europe and Japan, trade liberalization, expanding population and improving diets, competitive pricing, better quality of U.S. exports, and improved service to exporters. Inflationary trends in Western Europe also encouraged countries there to increase imports as a way to combat inflation.

Sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars, through which most U.S. farm products are distributed, receive top priority in the national agricultural export expansion program. Dollar exports rose to a record high of almost \$4,500 million in 1963-64 and accounted for approximately three-fourths of the \$6,076 million total. Dollar sales exceeded the previous record of \$3,600 million in 1962-63 by nearly \$1 billion and accounted for practically all of the gain in total U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. Most gains in dollar sales in 1963-64 were brought about by larger exports of wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, animal products, rye, tobacco, and cotton.

Exports under Government programs -- often referred to as the Food for Peace program -- facilitate exports to friendly but dollar-short countries. Exports under the Food for Peace program were estimated at around \$1,600 million in 1963-64, the same as in the previous year. Substantial quantities of wheat and flour, rice, vegetable oils, and dairy products continued to move to the developing countries under the Food for Peace program. Food for Peace exports accounted for 26 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports compared with 30 percent in the previous year.

As a result of its abundant farm production, the United States is able to offer a wide range of agricultural products on the world market. But domestic prices in some instances are higher than prices of competing foreign products, especially for certain price-supported commodities. Then the Government may assist both commercial sales for dollars and Food for Peace shipments making export payments in cash or in kind or by selling Government-owned stocks below domestic market prices.

Of the \$6,076 million of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64, an estimated \$2,300 million benefited from export payment assistance: \$1,400 million as sales for dollars and \$900 million moving under Government-financed programs. This export assistance, in the form of export payments and sales below domestic market prices, is estimated at about \$800 million in 1963-64. The latter amount is not included in the value of agricultural exports. It was about one-third above that of other recent years, due mainly to larger sales of wheat and flour and cotton.

Institutional and Economic Background of National, Regional, and State Foreign Trade

The States of the United States today enjoy the economic advantages that accrue from a "common market." A brief review of the developments contributing to the origin and growth of this historic American phenomenon will provide the background for understanding the meaning of the regional and State agricultural export shares.

During the Colonial era of more than one and one-half centuries preceding the Declaration of Independence of 1776, American foreign trade was identified and reported for the more important trading Colonies. Following the American Revolution, when the 13 original States were loosely joined under the Articles of Confederation, trade barriers were erected by the States against each other, much as nations erect them against each other today. These trade barriers severely disrupted commerce between the States and threatened their economic development. To remedy the situation, the States held a Constitutional Convention to consider ways to eliminate trade barriers. From this effort there emerged in 1788 the Constitution of the United States, which granted to the Federal Government the power "to regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States..." (Art. I, Sec. 8, par. 3). The States also constitutionally agreed to limit their own powers by accepting the provision that "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws..." (Art. I, Sec. 10, par. 2).

The replacement of the Articles of Confederation by the Constitution represented a major step in setting up a free-trade area for the former sovereign States. In effect, a common market of the United States was inaugurated.

Although imposts or duties on trade between States were eliminated, trade impediments occasionally have arisen. States have used their tax and police powers to control trade as they have judged necessary, to protect the public health, safety, and morals as well as the property of their citizens.

The regulation of trade by means of uniform laws and regulations prescribing the conditions under which trade can be carried on legally may help traders and encourage trade development. Most laws regulating trade are of the facilitating type. The regulatory function, however, has also been used widely for restrictive purposes. 2/

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between laws tending to facilitate trade and laws tending to restrict trade. In many instances, no precise line separates the two. As a result, a particular type of regulation "must be weighted in the balances of a large composite of social value considerations." 3/

2/ D.B. DeLoach, "Barriers to Trade Between States," Yearbook of Agriculture, 1954, page 290.

3/ J.S. Hillman and J.D. Rowell, A Summary of Laws Relating to the Interstate Movement of Agricultural Products in the Eleven Western States (Tucson: University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station), Report No. 109, May 1952, p. 1.

The actions in some States and municipal councils may well be taken to measure, counterbalance, or defeat trade practices which, if left unchecked, could have adverse effects on the marketing process and conditions of enterprise. Consequently, care must always be taken to differentiate measures necessary to protect the health, safety, and morals of the public from those which use governmental sanction to protect the entrepreneurial inefficiency, to prevent growth through innovation, and to favor undesirable monopolistic practices. 4/

State controls, and on occasion those of subdivisions of States, have included regulation of motortrucks and merchant truckers; regulation of the marketing of dairy products and eggs; margarine taxes; fruit, vegetable, nursery stock and field crop regulations; grading, labeling, and standardization measures; and plant and animal quarantines.

Despite the many types of trade controls used by the States since the Constitution was adopted, interstate trade barriers have been reduced. These reductions have permitted freer interstate trade and thereby provided the opportunity for other unifying developments to take place. The joining together of all parts of the nation with a rail network in the latter half of the nineteenth century let many commodities reach a large part of the population of the nation at prices people could afford to pay. This mass market has since grown further with the improvement of transportation and communication and has enabled the development of specialized areas of agricultural production.

Without a major market outlet, easily and freely accessible, the great intensely specialized citrus-growing areas of Florida, California, and Arizona -- to mention a single example -- could not have developed, and consumers in large urban areas would not enjoy ample supplies of oranges and grapefruit. Even potatoes, raised almost everywhere, are heavily concentrated, often in specialized areas in a few States. Without a national market, the Corn Belt, the Wheat Belt, the Cotton Belt, and the great cattle ranges of the West would not have developed, although a readily available foreign market contributed to their growth.

It is evident that specialization within the nation in accordance with the principle of comparative advantage 5/ has increased the common stake of the regions and States in the foreign market by permitting increased national production on a more efficient basis. It is also apparent how closely both the prosperity of American agriculture and the well-being of the American urban population are bound up with the maintenance of the nationwide market, made possible by relatively free trade among the States.

4/ Ibid., p. 1.

5/ When a given nation (State) enjoys a productive advantage over another nation (State) or nations (States), not only in one commodity but in several commodities or in all commodities, its producers will concentrate on the production of those goods and services in which it has the greatest "comparative advantage" or in which, comparatively, it has the least disadvantage.

Methodology for Deriving Regional and State Export Shares

Identifying and reporting agricultural exports -- in contrast to domestic output -- of each of the regions and States by specific commodities would be extremely difficult to determine. An indication, however, of the common stake of each region and State in the foreign agricultural export market can be derived. A review of the methodology used to derive the common stake or share will show the premises on which the export shares are based, the procedure used in their derivation, and the interpretative qualifications that need to be remembered for their proper use.

Commodity Groupings

At the beginning of the trade share study for 1963-64, the U.S. agricultural export list of 371 items in the Census Bureau classification of export commodities was reviewed and reduced to 18 major commodities and/or commodity groupings, as shown in table 2. These groupings accounted for approximately 90 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64. The remainder was assigned to a group consisting of all "Other" agricultural commodities. Available production and sales data by States for 1963, as compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were then also reviewed, with a view towards achieving commodity comparability, that is, the closest approximation of crop and livestock production and sales data to the export commodities or commodity groupings used in the study.

Allocation by Production

The resultant similarity in commodity classification of many of the 18 export commodities or commodity groups like wheat, wheat flour, rice, cotton, soybeans, flaxseed, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tobacco with that of the corresponding production statistics facilitated the distribution of their exports among the States. Each of the above commodities was distributed among the States according to production. Wheat and tobacco were allocated by specific classes of wheat and individual types of tobacco, since detailed production information was available.

It was not possible to match production data to export data for protein meal, dairy products, meats, hides and skins, poultry products, and the lard and tallow group. These groupings of processed commodities cannot, for example, be expressed in terms of basic agricultural commodities without making certain arbitrary and limiting assumptions. In the absence of production data for all protein meal, exports of protein meal were allocated among the States according to production of soybean and cottonseed cake and meal. Soybean cake and meal and cottonseed cake and meal production were aggregated and export shares were assigned in terms of the aggregate. Similarly, dried whole milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk, and creamery butter production were aggregated and export shares were apportioned to each State to derive exports of dairy products among the States. Cattle, calf, and hog slaughter were used in apportioning meat exports. Likewise, cattle and calf slaughter served to apportion hides and skins, and hog and cattle slaughter formed the basis for determining lard and tallow exports. The distribution of poultry exports among the States was accomplished by relating them to aggregate commercial broiler and turkey production.

Allocation by Sales

Three commodity groups of exports were distributed among the States, according to sales information instead of production: Feed grains, fruits and nuts, and vegetables. The use of production data in allocating feed grain exports would have included in the allocation factor feed grains that were actually retained for use on the farm. The use of sales data eliminated this problem. Exports of each of the feed grains (corn, grain sorghums, barley, and oats) were apportioned according to sales of each grain, and then the apportioned exports of the four grains were aggregated to arrive at allocated overall feed grain exports. Sales data were also used to allocate exports of fruits and vegetables, but for a different reason. Sales data for fruits and vegetables served to avoid the compilation of production data for the many fruit and vegetable items on the export list. Sales data for fruits and vegetables correlate highly with production data, and the time saved warranted any insignificant loss in precision.

Statistical Formula

Export shares for individual commodities (some of which were combined into commodity groups) were calculated according to the following formula:

$$X = a(\frac{b}{c}) \text{ where}$$

X = export share in dollars;

a = value of each commodity or commodity group exported in fiscal year 1963-64;

b = quantity of each commodity produced or value of each commodity or commodity group sold in a State in 1963;

c = quantity of each commodity produced or value of each commodity or commodity group sold in the nation as a whole in 1963 (compiled from 1963 national and State agricultural data of the Statistical Reporting Service).

To illustrate, soybean exports in fiscal year 1963-64 were \$515.7 million; let this be a in the formula. Minnesota produced about 58,236,000 bushels in 1963 and the U.S. production was about 701,465,000 bushels; let this be b and c, respectively, in the formula.

$$\text{Thus: } X = a(\frac{b}{c}) = 515.7 (\frac{58,236}{701,465}) = 42.8$$

As shown in table 2, the share of Minnesota in soybean exports was \$42.8 million. Use of this formula was modified in the apportionment of wheat by classes, tobacco by types, and feed grains by kinds of grain.

After exports of the 18 major commodities or commodity groupings were apportioned, they were aggregated to produce regional and State subtotals. The distribution of these subtotals for the individual States and regions was used as a basis for allocating among the States the exports of commodities not falling into any of the 18 groups. This "Other" (19th) State-by-State allocation was added to the 18-group subtotal, and the final total was determined.

The regional totals, as summarized in this study, include the 9 regions used in presenting U.S. Bureau of the Census agricultural data and U.S. Department of Agriculture compilations of cash receipts data. They are thus recognized groupings of agricultural areas in the nation. The totals for the individual regions represent simply the States included in those regions.

Government Program and Commercial Exports

In apportioning the exports of major commodity groups among the States, total exports and exports under Government-financed programs were considered separately. The ratio of program exports to total exports for individual commodity groups was retained in the State-by-State allocation; in effect, the relative importance of Government programs in the national export figures was assumed to be the same for specific commodities for the individual States. Subtracting program exports from total exports yielded the data for commercial sales for dollars.

Processed and Unprocessed Commodities

U.S. agricultural exports listed according to the Bureau of the Census export commodity classification include mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities. But they also include some processed agricultural products. The Census classification shows the basic contribution of farmer producers as well as the growing contribution of other workers involved in processing and distributing farm products. Almost three-fourths of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 consisted of unprocessed commodities. The principal unprocessed commodities were wheat, cotton, feed grains, tobacco, and soybeans. The processed items included animal products, processed fruits and vegetables, and other products such as flour and vegetable oils. Although no information is available on the degree of correlation of unprocessed and processed agricultural exports by States, generally the States with the largest output of unprocessed commodities also led in the output of processed products. This condition, for example, characterized soybean production and soybean oil output, wheat and flour output, and milk and nonfat dry milk production by States.

Price and Valuation

The world export price, the official basis for the valuation of U.S. exports, is used in this study rather than the domestic price to more accurately reflect the regional and State stakes in the nation's export market.

The export value for U.S. agricultural commodities is the value at the port of exportation and is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or the place where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued at \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; Canadian shipments valued at \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

For U.S. commodities that do not receive export payment assistance, the price f.a.s. (freight alongside ship) at U.S. ports is generally higher than an interior domestic price for a market closer to the area of production, by approximately the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, including freight, insurance, and handling charges.

Commodities for which domestic market prices are maintained above world prices by means of price supports may receive export payments or may be sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Such payments or "payment equivalents" are designed to make export prices of U.S. commodities competitive with foreign-produced commodities by bridging the gap between higher domestic prices and lower foreign prices. For such commodities, the amount of the export payment may partially, wholly, or more than offset the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, thus bringing export prices closer to, equal to, or less than the domestic price at interior points.

Customs District Data as a Measure

In determining a State's share of national exports of a commodity, U.S. Customs District statistics are sometimes used. While such statistics measure the quantity and value of commodities moving through a State destined to enter foreign trade, they do not always accurately measure the quantity and value of commodities by State of origin prior to entering foreign trade.

Customs District data in some instances credit a State with more than its proper share of exports according to State of origin. Coastal location facilities in a given State may be used to handle a larger quantity and value of agricultural commodities that enter foreign trade than those in an interior State. Some or much of the contribution of an interior State may enter foreign trade channels by rail, truck, or barge and not be credited to the interior Customs District as entering foreign trade but instead be credited to a coastal Customs District and, therefore, coastal State. As a result, shipments leaving coastal or lake ports may be made up of commodities originating in interior States as well as in coastal or lake States. U.S. Customs District statistics for coastal States do not accurately show the quantity or value of a State's contribution to foreign trade inasmuch as the Customs District statistics often represent and reflect foreign export outlets for a geographic area that is much larger than a given coastal State or Customs District.

On the other hand, Customs District trade statistics for a coastal State may in some cases show a lower value of agricultural products shipped through its ports than what might be properly attributed to the State's foreign trade contribution. In such a case a significant part of the State's foreign trade contribution would be shipped out by rail and truck and be credited to the foreign trade of other Customs Districts.

Export Shares by Regions and States

The export share values as presented in the study should be regarded as reflecting the common share of national agricultural exports that might be attributed to each of the regions and States principally from the point of view of producer contribution. They do not represent results of actual measurement of agricultural exports by regions and States. The export shares of agricultural

commodities and commodity groups for each of the regions and States are summarized for exports under Government-financed export programs and commercial sales for dollars.

Excluding export payment assistance, the agricultural export market was worth \$6,076 million to Americans in fiscal year 1963-64. If export payment assistance to exporters were included, the export market would be valued at \$800 million more. The regional and State export shares in this report exclude the export payment assistance.

Three of the 9 U.S. regions accounted for 60 percent of the nation's \$6,076 million export total. They were the West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central. These 3 regions include 16 States: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The relative rank of each of the regions in commercial exports for dollars and exports under Government programs by commodities and commodity groupings is presented in figure 1.

States with the largest share of agricultural commodity exports in 1963-64 were Illinois (\$504.2 million), Texas (\$483.8 million), California (\$420.6 million), Kansas (\$336.8 million), Iowa (\$330.7 million), and North Carolina (\$321.4 million). Other important agricultural exporters were Indiana (\$250.9 million), Minnesota (\$221.5 million), Ohio (\$201.4 million), Nebraska (\$205.2 million), and Arkansas (\$207.0 million). In addition, many other States also had a large share of the agricultural export market, especially for certain commodities.

Value estimates of the regional and State export shares by commodities and commodity groupings and type of export for fiscal year 1963-64 are summarized in table 2.

West North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the West North Central Region totaled \$1,558 million, including \$1,069 million of commercial shipments and \$489 million of shipments under Government-financed export programs. Kansas and Iowa were the leading States, followed by Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Missouri, and South Dakota. Kansas furnished wheat, wheat flour, and feed grains. Iowa supplied feed grains, soybeans, and soybean oil, lard and tallow, meats, and protein meal. Minnesota was a supplier of feed grains, soybeans, dairy products, wheat and wheat flour. Nebraska's principal contributions were wheat and feed grains. This was true also of North Dakota and South Dakota. Important products from Missouri entering the export market were soybeans, wheat, and feed grains.

Altogether, the West North Central Region supplied 26 percent of the nation's agricultural exports in 1963-64. It furnished 95 percent of the flaxseed; about 40 percent of the lard and tallow, wheat, feed grains, meats, and wheat flour; 37 percent of the soybeans; 31 percent of the hides and skins; 24 percent

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS, 1963-64

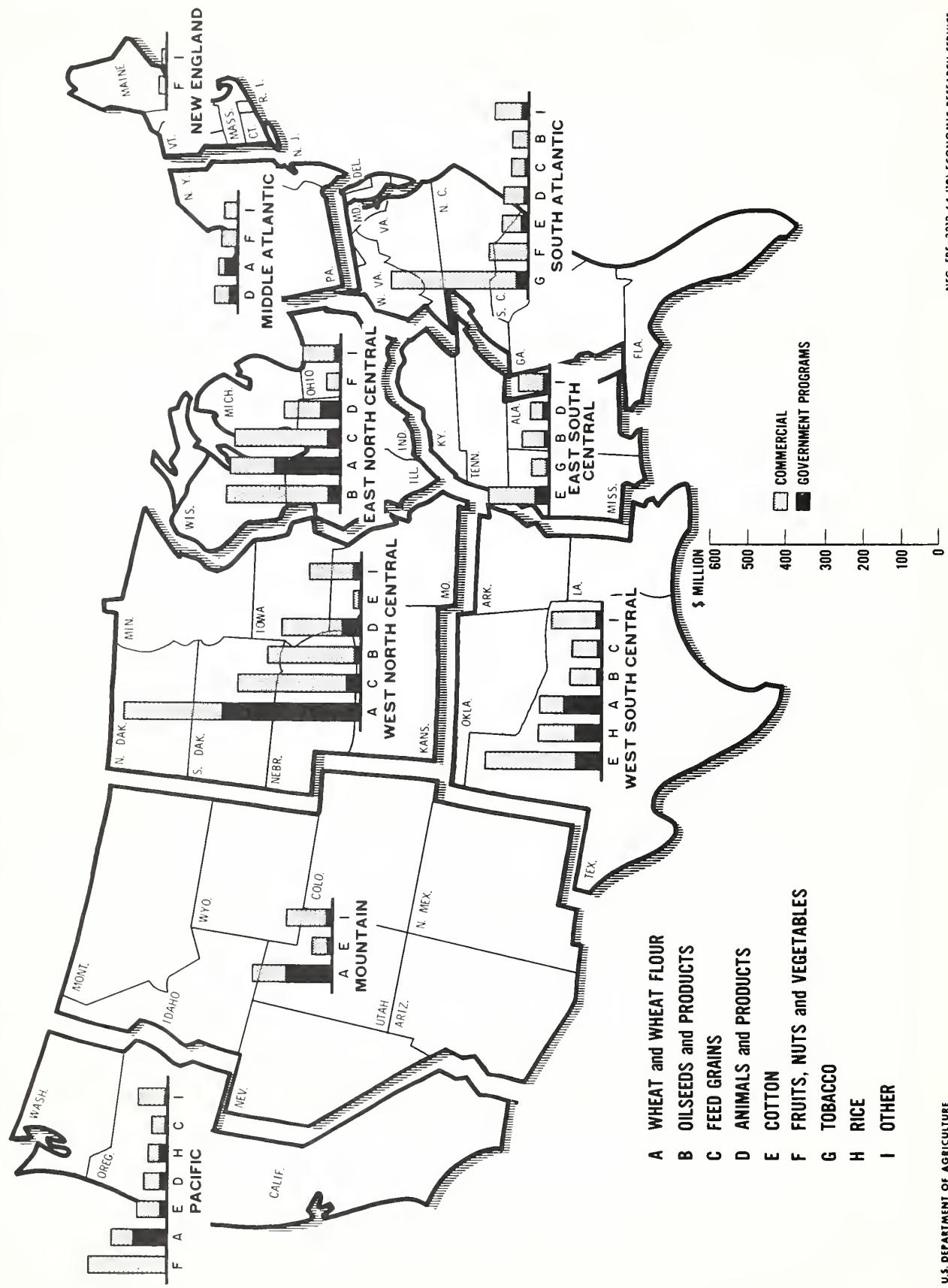


TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton-excluding linters	Soy-beans	Flax-seed	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco	Fruits, nuts, and manu-fac-tured	Vegetables	Dairy prod-ucts and prepa-rations	Meads and products exclu-sing poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry prod-ucts	Lard and tallow (edible and in-edible)	Other	Total
NEW ENGLAND.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	5.1	8.5	1.2	---	2.9	---	2.0	22.7	
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.9	0.3	---	0.1	---	0.1	1.2		
Commercial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	5.1	8.5	0.3	---	2.8	---	2.0	21.5	
Maine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	6.1	---	---	---	2.3	---	1.0	10.5
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	6.1	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	10.4
Commercial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	6.1	---	---	---	2.2	---	1.0	10.4
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	---	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	0.9
Commercial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
Massachusetts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	1.6	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.5	4.1
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	1.6	1.1	---	---	0.1	---	0.5	4.1
Commercial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	0.8	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.5	4.8
Government Programs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.8	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.5	0.2
Commercial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	0.8	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.5	4.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	27.2	18.3	8.1	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	21.7	17.0	21.9	8.5	9.1	1.7	13.4	170.1
Government Programs.....	15.6	13.4	0.9	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	---	16.1	---	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.1	50.8
Commercial.....	11.6	4.9	7.2	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	8.1	21.7	17.0	5.8	8.5	8.9	1.6	11.7	119.3
New York.....	8.2	18.3	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.6	8.8	13.2	2.0	3.4	0.1	2.9	6.4	77.9
Government Programs.....	4.7	13.4	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.6	8.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	29.7
Commercial.....	3.5	4.9	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.6	8.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	48.2
New Jersey.....	1.3	...	1.3	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	5.4	---	2.2	1.9	---	3.5	1.5	21.2
Government Programs.....	0.7	...	0.1	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	5.4	---	2.2	1.9	---	0.4	0.1	1.3
Commercial.....	0.6	...	1.2	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	5.4	---	2.2	1.9	---	3.1	1.4	19.9
Pennsylvania.....	17.7	...	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	5.5	2.8	8.7	4.3	3.8	1.6	7.0	71.0
Government Programs.....	10.2	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	---	6.4	---	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	19.8
Commercial.....	7.5	...	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1	5.5	2.8	4.3	3.7	1.5	6.1	5.2	51.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	264.2	26.8	280.2	...	213.5	...	47.5	...	39.6	6.0	13.4	20.5	61.2	24.4	15.8	3.2	40.1	94.1
Government Programs.....	151.7	19.8	31.5	...	0.8	...	30.6	...	39.5	0.1	0.5	---	44.9	---	0.2	0.1	11.8	297.0
Commercial.....	112.5	7.0	248.7	...	212.7	...	16.9	...	39.5	5.5	13.4	20.5	16.3	24.4	15.6	3.1	35.1	82.3
Ohio.....	63.6	7.7	32.4	...	30.9	...	7.3	...	6.4	2.2	2.8	11.6	5.2	3.2	0.6	8.9	16.4	201.4
Government Programs.....	36.5	5.7	3.6	...	0.1	...	4.7	...	0.2	---	8.5	---	5.2	---	1.1	2.5	62.9	138.5
Commercial.....	27.1	2.0	28.8	...	2.6	...	6.4	...	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	5.2	3.2	0.6	7.8	7.8	13.9

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TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Rice, excluding paddy	Wheat flour	Total feed grains 2/	Cottonseed linters	Soybean linters	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Tobacco	Fruits, unmanufactured	Vegetables and fruits prepared	Dairy products	Meats and poultry	Lard and tallow	Poultry products	Hides and skins	Total	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL--CONTINUED																		
Indiana.....	3.8	---	69.5	---	54.7	---	8.4	---	7.3	0.8	1.6	3.3	4.5	2.0	1.4	7.3	20.4	
Government Programs.....	2.8	---	7.8	---	0.2	---	5.4	---	0.1	---	2.4	---	0.1	0.9	2.4	59.5		
Commercial.....	1.0	---	61.7	---	54.5	---	3.0	---	7.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	4.5	2.0	1.3	6.4	18.0	
Illinois.....	11.2	---	156.7	---	121.2	---	31.8	---	25.9	---	1.1	2.0	4.9	7.0	3.8	0.3	11.6	41.3
Government Programs.....	8.3	---	117.7	---	0.5	---	20.5	---	0.1	---	3.6	---	0.1	1.5	4.2	105.5		
Commercial.....	2.9	---	139.0	---	120.7	---	11.3	---	25.8	---	1.1	2.0	1.3	7.0	3.7	0.3	10.1	37.1
Michigan.....	47.8	4.1	13.2	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.5	7.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	5.0	9.5
Government Programs.....	27.4	3.0	1.5	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	5.2	5.2	5.2	---	---	0.6	1.5	39.2
Commercial.....	20.4	1.1	11.7	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.5	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.2	4.4	8.0
Wisconsin.....	2.3	---	8.4	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	3.0	0.5	4.6	34.3	4.6	4.2	0.7	7.3	6.5
Government Programs.....	1.4	---	0.9	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	25.2	---	0.1	0.9	1.2	29.9	
Commercial.....	0.9	---	7.5	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	2.8	0.5	4.6	9.1	4.6	4.1	0.7	6.4	5.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	555.4	65.4	0.7	327.7	19.4	191.9	10.1	24.0	---	21.3	0.3	1.4	5.9	49.1	47.2	25.6	6.3	79.0
Government Programs.....	318.8	48.2	0.2	34.6	4.0	0.7	1.0	15.5	---	21.3	0.3	1.4	36.1	47.2	25.3	0.3	10.1	19.4
Commercial.....	236.6	17.2	0.5	293.1	15.4	191.2	9.1	8.5	---	15.7	0.3	1.4	5.9	13.0	47.2	25.3	6.0	68.9
Minnesota.....	26.0	16.6	---	47.3	---	42.8	2.4	6.4	---	5.6	0.3	2.9	27.6	7.3	3.9	2.3	12.2	17.9
Government Programs.....	15.0	12.3	---	5.3	---	0.2	0.2	4.2	---	5.6	0.3	20.3	20.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.4	221.5
Commercial.....	11.0	4.3	---	42.0	---	42.6	2.2	2.2	---	5.6	0.3	2.9	7.3	7.3	3.8	2.2	10.6	15.7
Iowa.....	3.6	3.8	---	113.5	---	80.4	0.1	17.6	---	15.7	0.3	0.3	10.8	17.8	8.7	1.3	29.9	330.7
Government Programs.....	2.0	2.8	---	12.8	---	0.3	---	11.3	---	15.7	0.3	0.3	7.9	17.8	8.6	0.1	0.1	42.8
Commercial.....	1.6	1.0	---	100.7	---	80.1	0.1	6.3	---	0.1	0.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.2	26.1	25.2	
Missouri.....	45.7	12.7	0.7	27.3	19.4	48.5	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	8.7	192.9
Government Programs.....	26.2	9.3	0.2	3.0	4.0	0.2	---	4.8	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9	5.2	5.2	0.1	1.9	47.9
Commercial.....	19.5	3.4	0.2	24.3	15.4	48.3	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	3.0	2.9	1.8	7.6	145.0
North Dakota.....	148.8	0.2	---	17.2	---	2.1	5.6	---	---	---	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	15.9	193.8
Government Programs.....	85.4	0.1	---	1.7	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.7	92.7
Commercial.....	63.4	0.1	---	15.5	---	2.1	5.0	---	---	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	12.2	101.1
South Dakota.....	34.6	---	20.4	---	2.6	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.2	5.0	6.5	77.2
Government Programs.....	19.9	---	2.2	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.3	1.3	---	---	0.6	1.0	25.2
Commercial.....	14.7	---	18.2	---	2.6	1.8	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	3.0	1.1	0.2	4.4	5.5	52.0
Nebraska.....	75.6	4.6	---	69.1	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	1.1	2.0	8.7	5.6	0.2	14.7	16.9	205.2
Government Programs.....	43.4	3.4	---	6.9	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	1.1	0.5	1.5	---	0.1	1.9	2.4	59.6
Commercial.....	32.2	1.2	---	62.2	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	1.1	0.5	8.7	5.5	0.2	12.8	14.5	145.6
Kansas.....	221.1	27.5	---	32.9	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.9	4.8	3.1	0.2	7.9	27.4	336.8
Government Programs.....	126.9	20.3	---	2.7	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.8	4.8	3.1	0.2	1.0	6.3
Commercial.....	94.2	7.2	---	30.2	---	8.8	---	---	---	0.2	0.8	0.8	4.8	3.1	0.2	6.9	21.1	177.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	23.8	---	40.7	62.3	30.4	0.6	4.3	2.4	360.3	78.0	23.4	6.1	6.9	4.4	30.4	11.2	61.2	746.4
Government Programs.....	13.7	---	4.5	12.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	28.7	0.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.2	2.6	71.0
Commercial.....	10.1	---	36.2	30.2	---	0.2	2.4	3.2	311.6	77.9	23.4	1.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	9.9	58.6	67.5

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TABLE 2.-VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton-excluding linters	Soy-beans	Flax-seed	Soy-bean oil	Cotton-seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco	Fruits, unmanufactured	Vegetables	Dairy products	Meats and prepared	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow	Other inedible	Total
SOUTH ATLANTIC-CONTINUED																			
Delaware.....	0.8	---	1.9	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	3/0.7	3/0.4	3.7	3/1.2	1.0	13.4	
Government Programs.....	0.4	---	0.2	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	3/0.7	3/0.4	3.6	3/0.1	0.8	0.8	
Commercial.....	0.4	---	1.7	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	0.7	1.1	2.2	---	---	4.6	---	3.0	12.6	
Maryland.....	4.8	---	5.2	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	0.7	1.5	2.2	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.3	34.2	
Government Programs.....	2.8	---	0.6	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	8.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	---	4.4	---	0.3	6.2	
Commercial.....	2.0	---	4.6	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	33.5	4.9	1.5	3.7	1.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	2.7	28.0
Virginia.....	4.8	---	2.6	0.7	3.6	---	---	---	---	2.7	2.7	2.7	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.4	68.3	
Government Programs.....	2.8	---	0.3	0.1	3.6	---	---	---	---	30.8	4.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.5	58.8
Commercial.....	2.0	---	2.3	0.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	2.5	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	5.1	
West Virginia.....	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	5.2	
Government Programs.....	0.3	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	2.5	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	
Commercial.....	0.2	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	2.5	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	4.9	
North Carolina.....	7.3	---	13.4	15.4	10.3	---	0.6	0.9	1.0	231.1	2.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	7.2	1.7	26.4	321.4
Government Programs.....	4.2	---	1.5	3.2	0.1	---	0.4	0.2	0.2	18.4	---	---	0.1	---	0.3	0.2	1.0	29.6	
Commercial.....	3.1	---	11.9	12.2	10.2	---	0.2	0.7	1.0	212.7	2.4	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	6.9	1.5	25.4	291.8
South Carolina.....	2.3	---	3.2	19.4	8.8	---	1.1	0.4	43.0	5.1	1.1	---	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	7.4	94.2	
Government Programs.....	1.3	---	0.3	4.0	0.1	---	0.3	0.3	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.4	0.4	9.9	
Commercial.....	1.0	---	2.9	15.4	8.7	---	0.8	0.4	39.6	5.1	1.1	---	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	7.0	84.3	
Georgia.....	2.3	---	12.5	26.1	1.0	---	2.3	1.0	36.3	6.2	0.8	---	1.5	0.9	11.4	2.5	9.4	114.2	
Government Programs.....	1.3	---	1.4	5.4	---	---	0.6	0.6	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.3	0.5	12.9	
Commercial.....	1.0	---	11.1	20.7	1.0	---	1.7	1.0	33.4	6.2	0.8	---	1.5	0.9	10.9	2.2	8.9	101.3	
Florida.....	1.0	---	1.9	0.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	7.5	55.5	15.7	---	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.0	95.5
Government Programs.....	0.6	---	0.2	0.1	0.6	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.1	---	---	---	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	
Commercial.....	0.4	---	1.7	0.6	1.0	---	---	---	---	6.9	55.4	15.7	---	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.5	8.0	93.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	11.7	---	5.8	20.1	158.8	33.6	---	10.3	12.1	13.7	42.3	4.7	1.9	16.2	5.9	3.5	12.0	9.4	394.4
Government Programs.....	6.7	---	2.3	2.2	32.8	0.1	---	6.6	3.2	3.4	---	---	12.0	---	0.5	0.5	1.2	3.2	74.2
Commercial.....	5.0	---	3.5	17.9	126.0	33.5	---	3.7	8.9	13.7	38.9	4.7	1.9	4.2	5.9	3.5	11.5	8.2	320.2
Kentucky.....	5.1	---	7.5	0.7	4.1	---	---	---	---	30.4	0.3	0.2	7.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.1	5.5	65.4
Government Programs.....	2.9	---	0.8	0.1	4.1	---	---	---	---	2.4	0.3	0.2	5.7	---	0.3	0.3	0.8	13.0	
Commercial.....	2.2	---	6.7	0.6	4.1	---	---	---	---	28.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	4.7	52.4
Tennessee.....	4.1	---	4.4	28.1	8.3	---	8.1	4.1	8.4	11.6	0.3	0.7	6.9	2.6	1.4	---	4.5	101.6	
Government Programs.....	2.3	---	0.5	5.8	---	5.2	1.1	---	1.0	---	5.1	---	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	22.4	
Commercial.....	1.8	---	3.9	22.3	8.3	---	2.9	3.0	8.4	10.6	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.6	1.4	---	3.6	7.6	79.2
Alabama.....	1.0	---	6.2	38.2	2.6	---	1.9	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	---	0.9	0.6	7.2	1.5	5.5	70.3	
Government Programs.....	0.6	---	0.7	7.9	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	---	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.6
Commercial.....	0.4	---	5.5	30.3	2.6	---	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	6.9	0.9	1.3	59.7	
Mississippi.....	1.5	---	5.8	2.0	91.8	18.6	---	6.1	4.4	---	1.4	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.7	12.9	157.1	
Government Programs.....	0.9	---	0.2	19.0	0.1	---	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	28.2
Commercial.....	0.6	---	3.5	1.8	72.8	18.5	0.8	4.5	4.4	---	1.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.1	11.8	128.9

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TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64. 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton-excluding linters	Soy-bean	Flax-seed	Soy-bean oil	Cotton-seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco, manu-fac-tured	Fruits, nuts, and prepa-rations	Vegeta-bles and prepa-rations	Dairy prod-ucts	Meats and products exclud-ing poultry	Poultry prod-ucts	Hides and skins	Lard and tallow (edi-ble in-edible)	Other	Total	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	146.7	14.8	165.4	75.1	307.6	42.2	0.2	3.4	23.2	12.4	---	6.0	7.7	2.8	7.7	14.2	111.2	75.7	924.0	
Government Programs.....	84.2	10.9	64.1	5.2	63.8	0.1	---	2.2	6.3	---	---	2.0	0.5	1.4	9.9	0.5	1.4	9.9	250.7	
Commercial.....	62.5	3.9	101.3	69.9	243.8	42.1	0.2	1.2	16.9	12.4	---	6.0	7.7	0.8	7.7	7.6	13.7	9.8	673.3	
Arkansas.....	6.3	---	56.0	0.7	64.6	37.6	---	3.4	4.8	4.8	---	1.6	0.7	---	0.5	0.3	8.3	0.8	16.9	
Government Programs.....	3.6	---	21.7	0.1	13.3	0.1	---	2.2	1.3	---	---	1.6	0.7	---	---	0.3	0.1	1.7	46.0	
Commercial.....	2.7	---	34.3	0.6	51.0	37.5	---	2.1	3.5	4.8	---	1.6	0.7	---	0.5	0.3	8.0	0.7	15.2	
Louisiana.....	1.8	---	52.3	0.6	29.5	1.0	---	1.5	0.7	---	1.3	0.3	---	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	8.0	99.9	
Government Programs.....	1.0	---	20.3	0.1	6.1	---	---	0.4	0.4	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	0.1	1.2	0.1	29.2	
Commercial.....	0.8	---	32.0	0.5	23.4	1.0	---	1.1	0.7	---	1.3	0.3	---	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	6.8	70.7	
Oklahoma.....	90.1	4.9	---	4.9	14.1	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	11.0	133.3
Government Programs.....	51.7	3.6	---	0.4	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	2.5	2.5	62.3
Commercial.....	38.4	1.3	---	4.5	11.2	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.7	8.5	71.0
Texas.....	48.5	9.9	57.1	68.9	199.7	2.1	0.2	16.9	6.9	---	2.2	6.5	1.4	5.4	5.6	4.8	7.9	38.8	483.8	
Government Programs.....	27.9	7.3	22.1	4.6	41.5	57	---	4.6	4.6	---	57	1.0	77	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.5	114.8	
Commercial.....	20.6	2.6	35.0	64.3	158.2	2.1	0.2	12.3	6.9	---	2.2	6.5	0.4	5.4	5.5	4.6	6.9	35.3	369.0	
MOUNTAIN.....	197.9	5.3	---	26.7	48.3	---	0.1	---	3.4	1.3	---	6.5	23.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	1.1	10.6	30.4	371.5
Government Programs.....	113.6	3.8	---	2.5	10.0	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	3.7	23	2	3.7	3.7	1.4	5.6	141.5	423.0
Commercial.....	84.3	1.5	---	24.2	38.3	---	0.1	---	2.5	1.3	---	6.5	23.2	1.4	6.2	5.4	1.1	9.2	24.8	230.0
Montana.....	107.0	1.8	---	6.6	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	10.4	128.2	
Government Programs.....	61.4	1.3	---	0.7	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	66.2	
Commercial.....	45.6	0.5	---	5.9	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	7.8	62.0	
Idaho.....	45.7	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	2.9	0.6	0.6	---	1.2	72.7	
Government Programs.....	26.3	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	2.9	0.6	0.6	---	0.1	30.2	
Commercial.....	19.4	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	---	1.1	4.8	42.5
Wyoming.....	5.7	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.5	
Government Programs.....	3.3	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	0.1	3.5	
Commercial.....	2.4	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.0	
Colorado.....	26.4	0.2	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.4	3.3	2.9	0.4	5.4	54.1	
Government Programs.....	15.1	0.1	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.3	3.3	2.9	0.7	7.7	17.4	
Commercial.....	11.3	0.1	---	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.4	4.7	36.7	
New Mexico.....	4.4	---	---	3.5	12.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.8	2.0	24.9	
Government Programs.....	2.5	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.1	5.6	
Commercial.....	1.9	---	---	3.3	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.7	1.7	19.3	
Arizona.....	1.3	---	---	5.1	36.2	---	---	---	3.4	1.3	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	0.8	5.5	65.1	
Government Programs.....	0.8	---	---	0.4	7.5	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	10.1	
Commercial.....	0.5	---	---	4.7	28.7	---	---	---	2.5	1.3	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	0.7	5.1	55.0	
Utah.....	6.5	3.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	17.9		
Government Programs.....	3.7	2.4	---	0.1	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	8.0	
Commercial.....	2.8	0.9	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	9.9	

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TABLE 2.-VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/ CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soy-bean	Flax-seed	Soy-bean oil	Protein meal	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and pre-prepared	Vegetables and preparations	Meats and dairy products	Hides and poultry excluding poultry	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total	
MOUNTAIN-CONTINUED																	
Nevada.....	0.9	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	1.1	
Government Programs.....	0.5	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.5	
Commercial.....	0.4	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.6	
PACIFIC.....																	
Government Programs.....	127.6	14.4	45.2	37.5	73.7	0.1	7.0	2.8	162.1	55.7	16.4	8.9	6.0	52.3	636.7		
Commercial.....	73.4	10.5	17.5	3.8	15.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	12.1	0.1	0.3	2.4	5.7	143.5		
Washington.....	54.2	3.9	27.7	33.7	58.3	0.1	5.1	2.8	161.9	55.5	4.3	10.2	8.8	5.7	14.4	46.6	
Government Programs.....	84.4	6.3	48.5	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	24.4	5.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	11.9	146.7	
Commercial.....	35.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	24.4	5.1	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.3	88.0	
Oregon.....	33.7	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	13.2	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	60.1	
Government Programs.....	19.4	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.2	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	23.8	
Commercial.....	14.3	0.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	12.4	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	45.3	
California.....	9.5	4.8	45.2	26.7	73.7	0.1	7.0	2.8	124.5	45.5	14.0	7.7	7.1	4.8	12.8	420.6	
Government Programs.....	5.5	3.5	17.5	2.6	15.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	124.3	45.3	3.7	7.7	7.0	0.1	1.7	69.1	
Commercial.....	4.0	1.3	27.7	24.1	58.3	0.1	5.1	2.8	124.3	45.3	0.2	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	358.9	
Hawaii.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	
Alaska.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Government Programs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Commercial.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER 4/.....	19.8	14.4	5.4	3.6	0.1	20.3	3.4	18.3	---	23.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	8.5	101.1		
Government Programs.....	14.4	5.4	5.4	3.6	0.1	12.9	1.1	1.1	---	16.8	---	0.2	1.9	47.3	47.3		
Commercial.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.6	0.1	7.4	2.3	18.3	---	6.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	6.6	53.8		
UNITED STATES.....	1,354.5	164.8	217.1	816.1	670.1	515.7	10.6	106.1	53.4	111.8	420.7	298.9	163.8	77.8	193.2	497.9	
GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.....	777.7	121.0	84.1	85.2	138.8	1.9	1.0	68.2	14.5	0.1	33.5	0.3	0.2	149.0	3.1	6,075.5	
COMMERCIAL.....	576.8	43.8	133.0	730.9	531.3	513.8	9.6	37.9	38.9	111.7	387.2	298.6	163.6	54.0	118.1	168.5	62.2
																4,509.1	

1/Export trade shares for fiscal year 1963-64 were derived from each of the States' contribution to national output or sales of individual commodities as determined from the States' agricultural production and/or sales in 1963. They do not show actual exports, through they reflect the common stake of the States in total U.S. agricultural exports. A complete discussion of the background and the premises and procedures used for determining the export trade shares by States is given elsewhere in this study.

2/Includes corn, grain sorghums, barley and oats.

3/Includes Maryland.

4/Includes exports that could not be apportioned among States because production or sales data did not disclose complete State breakdown.

of the dairy products; 23 percent of the soybean oil; 19 percent of the protein meal; and less than 10 percent of the poultry products, vegetables and preparations, cotton, and other commodities.

East North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to \$1,150 million in 1963-64, including \$853 million of commercial sales and \$297 million of exports under Government programs. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio dominated the region's exports, followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. Illinois, the nation's leading exporter, contributed feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Indiana's and Ohio's main export commodities were feed grains, wheat and soybeans. Michigan was important for its wheat, feed grains, and fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Wisconsin was noted for its dairy products.

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to 19 percent of the nation's agricultural exports. The region furnished 45 percent of the soybean oil; 41 percent of the soybeans; 35 percent of the protein meal; 34 percent of the feed grains; 30 percent of the dairy products; about 20 percent of the lard and tallow, meats, hides and skins, and wheat; 16 percent of the wheat flour; 13 percent of the vegetables and preparations; and less than 5 percent of the fruits and nuts, poultry products, and tobacco.

West South Central Region

Exports attributable to the West South Central Region were valued at \$924 million in 1963-64, including \$673 million of commercial exports and \$251 million of Government program shipments. Texas was by far the leading State, followed by Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Texas, with its export share of \$484 million, ranked second to Illinois as the nation's chief export supplier. The principal export commodity from Texas was cotton, followed by feed grains, rice, wheat, and cottonseed oil. Arkansas furnished cotton, rice, and soybeans. Oklahoma contributed wheat and cotton. Louisiana's main commodities were rice and cotton.

Agricultural exports attributable to the West South Central Region accounted for 15 percent of the nation's export total. The region stands out as the principal supplier of rice for export, contributing 76 percent. It furnished 46 percent of the cotton; 43 percent of the cottonseed oil; 18 percent of the poultry products; about 10 percent of the wheat, protein meal, hides and skins, feed grains, and wheat flour; 8 percent of the soybeans, and less than 7 percent of the meats, lard and tallow, vegetables and preparations, soybean oil, flax-seed, and fruits.

Other Regions

Regions other than those discussed above accounted for 40 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. In order of importance, these regions were South Atlantic (12 percent of agricultural exports), Pacific (10 percent), East South Central (6 percent), Mountain (6 percent), Middle Atlantic (3 percent), and New England (less than 1 percent). The residual of 2 percent is

accounted for by the fact that some of the State production and sales information used to apportion the exports did not identify every State by name, and hence several commodities could not be completely allocated among the States.

The South Atlantic Region, with its exports valued at \$746 million, was the source of 86 percent of the nation's tobacco exports, 39 percent of the poultry products, 26 percent of the fruits and nuts, 14 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the cotton, cottonseed oil, meats, lard and tallow, soybeans, hides and skins, feed grains, protein meal, and wheat.

The Pacific Region, with its export value of \$637 million, provided 54 percent of the fruits and nuts, 34 percent of the vegetables and preparations, 21 percent of the rice, 13 percent of the cottonseed oil, 11 percent of the cotton and hides and skins, and less than 10 percent of the wheat flour, dairy products, meats, poultry products, lard and tallow, feed grains, wheat flour, protein meal, and wheat.

The East South Central Region, with an export share of \$394 million, supplied 24 percent of the nation's exports of cotton, 23 percent of the cottonseed oil, 15 percent of the poultry products, 12 percent of the protein meal, 10 percent of the tobacco and soybean oil, and less than 10 percent of the dairy products, soybeans, meats and products, hides and skins, lard and tallow, rice, feed grains, wheat, fruits, and vegetables and preparations.

The Mountain Region, with an export share of \$372 million, provided 15 percent of the wheat, 14 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the cotton, cottonseed oil, hides and skins, lard and tallow, meats, feed grains, wheat flour, dairy products, protein meal, and poultry products.

The Middle Atlantic Region, with exports of \$170 million, provided 11 percent of the nation's exports of wheat flour, dairy products, and hides and skins, 10 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the fruits and nuts, meats and products, lard and tallow, poultry products, tobacco, wheat, and feed grains.

Farm Workers 6/

A useful and convenient manpower indicator of the meaning of regional and State export share values is the number of farm workers who produce for the agricultural export market. Although workers on farms are the major producers of agricultural products for the export market, many other workers also produce for the foreign market, including those who contribute to processing, shipping, and storing farm exports.

On a regional basis, farm workers whose employment was attributable to production of farm products in 1963 which were exported in fiscal year 1963-64 ranged

6/ A review of the procedure used to derive the number of farm workers whose employment is attributable to the export market is presented at the end of table 3.

Table 3.--Farm workers: Total and those whose employment is attributable to the production of agricultural exports, 1963 1/

Region and State	Total farm workers	Farm workers attributable to production of farm products exported		Region and State	Farm workers attributable to production of farm products exported	
		1,000	Percent		1,000	Percent
NEW ENGLAND	121	8.3	6.9	SOUTH ATLANTIC-CON.		
Maine	32	1.5	4.7	North Carolina	407	78.5
New Hampshire	10	0.4	4.0	South Carolina	162	27.3
Vermont	24	1.0	4.2	Georgia	170	42.1
Massachusetts	30	2.0	6.7	Florida	121	15.4
Rhode Island	3	0.1	3.3			
Connecticut	22	3.3	15.0	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL ..	820	151.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	344	25.5	7.4	Kentucky	238	52.1
New York	143	10.8	7.6	Tennessee	235	33.9
New Jersey	39	2.2	5.6	Alabama	136	26.2
Pennsylvania	162	12.5	7.7	Mississippi	211	39.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL ..	1,115	101.7	9.1	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ..	864	155.0
Ohio	217	18.4	8.5	Arkansas	190	41.2
Indiana	199	21.1	10.6	Louisiana	141	18.6
Illinois	235	29.4	12.5	Oklahoma	144	21.6
Michigan	206	16.7	8.1	Texas	389	73.6
Wisconsin	258	16.1	6.2	MOUNTAIN	305	42.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL ..	1,258	130.2	10.3	Montana	48	11.7
Minnesota	256	23.3	9.1	Idaho	67	8.8
Iowa	283	22.7	8.0	Wyoming	19	2.3
Missouri	256	20.8	8.1	Colorado	62	5.9
North Dakota	83	15.3	18.4	New Mexico	34	3.9
South Dakota	87	9.7	11.1	Arizona	39	6.7
Nebraska	144	14.9	10.3	Utah	31	2.5
Kansas	149	23.5	15.8	Nevada	5	0.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,153	189.5	16.4	PACIFIC	538	66.1
Delaware	12	0.9	7.5	Washington	111	11.6
Maryland	54	6.3	11.7	Oregon	93	5.7
Virginia	170	16.5	9.7	California	334	48.8
West Virginia	57	2.5	4.4	UNITED STATES (excluding Alaska and Hawaii)		
					6,518	870.0
						13.3

Table 3.--Farm workers: Total and those whose employment is attributable to the production of agricultural exports, 1963 1/ - Con.

The estimates of farm workers attributable to exports are not comparable with estimates made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1960 because of many differences in concepts, data, and methods. The earlier estimate in effect used a more inclusive definition of farm exports by including, for example, (as indirect exports) cotton exported as textiles or finished wearing apparel or tobacco exported as cigarettes, cigars, or other manufactured tobacco products.

The following data or procedures were used in developing the estimates for 1963:

1. The export values were converted to farm values by deducting transportation charges, trade margins and other charges to the port. For those agricultural exports that had passed through simple processes of manufacture, the additional charges for these processes were deducted. These deductions were based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Export payments were added for those commodities that received such payments.
2. The farm values of exports were summed into several groups of farm products which were then compared with the total value of production of the same commodities.
3. Farm workers in the nation were distributed among the groups of farm products using a set of man-hour requirements that allowed for differences in productivity among farm enterprises. Numbers of these workers attributable to exports were estimated by applying the ratios of value of exports to production.
4. The national number of farm workers attributable to exports of each group of farm products was distributed among the 9 farm production regions in accordance with the man-hour requirements that also allow for regional differences in productivity. The resulting estimates of regional employment attributable to exports were allotted to each of the States in proportion to its share of the regional value of production for each of the groups of commodities.

from 7 percent of total farm workers in New England and the Middle Atlantic States to 16 percent or more for the South Atlantic, West South Central, and East South Central regions (table 3).

Leading States in which the largest proportions of farm workers were dependent on the farm export market for their employment were Georgia, Montana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and North Dakota. In these States, approximately one-fifth or more of total farm workers produced for the agricultural export market.

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 accounted for the output of an estimated 870,000 farm workers -- 13 percent of the nation's 6,518,000.

Conclusion

The nation today needs to negotiate with all nations of the free world to implement U.S. trade policy so that it will lead to expansion rather than restriction of agricultural trade.

A policy of trade expansion helps the States increase their own trade and economic growth. It enables them to specialize in goods they are most capable of producing. This capability is determined through competition among producers. Through such competition, American producers are encouraged to improve methods of production, reduce costs, and market their products more efficiently. Under such an arrangement the United States exchanges what it produces more efficiently for that which other nations produce at less cost. This principle also has been followed in practice by the States as a nation and between the States as a free market to their mutual economic gain.

On the other hand, a policy of trade restriction leads to less trade. After the First World War, for example, U.S. tariffs were raised with the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930. These laws imposed higher import duties and made it difficult for foreigners to earn a sufficient supply of dollar exchange through exports to pay for imports from the United States and to make payments on their war and postwar debts.

These tariff laws also generated among other countries a series of retaliatory measures which further throttled U.S. and world trade. As a result, U.S. agricultural exports declined. By 1934 they had fallen to about half of their level a decade earlier. Significant declines took place for all major U.S. farm products: Cotton, wheat, feed grains, tobacco, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and fruits and vegetables.

It became apparent that if foreign trade was to be revived, steps would have to be taken to eliminate the rigid barriers to trade. To accomplish this objective, Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and reversed the trade restrictive policy of the postwar years of the First World War.

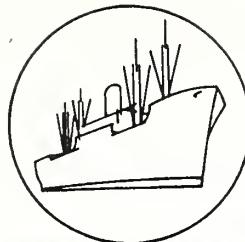
U.S. agricultural exports expanded -- partly because of tariff reductions -- up to the outbreak of World War II. During the last year of the war, exports

increased sharply. Postwar implementation of policies of freer trade through successive renewals of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act were associated with a continued increase in U.S. agricultural exports.

The United States in recent years has consistently used the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) forum to press for trade liberalization -- that is, relaxation or removal of barriers erected against agricultural as well as industrial trade. The passage of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is enabling the United States to expand further the trade horizons of the free world.

In the highly interdependent American economy, a reduction of U.S. exports of agricultural products would reduce employment and hence buying power in the domestic market for the products of U.S. agricultural producers. Then, too, if restrictions were imposed by other countries against U.S. exports, this would result in bigger surpluses in the domestic market and reduce the potential market for domestic production. If this were to develop, other uses of land resources, which otherwise would be used for producing for the export market, would need to be made, and this would result in further increases in output and competition in the domestic market from these shifted resources. This would aggravate the surplus problem.

Trade with other countries is necessary for many reasons. First, foreign customers cannot buy if they cannot sell. Second, the American standard of living would suffer if trade were severely restricted, as there are some things which U.S. producers simply cannot produce as cheaply. Third, almost half of U.S. agricultural imports like coffee, tea, and spices are not directly competitive with American agriculture. Rather, such imports fill voids, satisfy consumer preferences, round out mill and factory supply needs to enable more efficient operation, and even furnish raw materials for agricultural enterprises themselves. At the same time, American farmers are protected by existing legislation and agreements from large and sudden increases of more competitive agricultural imports. Fourth, trade is necessary to move domestic farm surpluses that would otherwise depress farm incomes and raise Government costs. Fifth, an expansion of exports which can come about from increased trade, is the most effective way to deal with our balance-of-payments problem. Sixth, U.S. world leadership demands that the United States help and not hinder the development of the free world through trade and thereby contribute to the maintenance of world peace.



SPECIAL in this issue

X COMMERCIAL SALES DOMINATED AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1963-64 X

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/

U.S. agricultural exports rose to an alltime record of \$6,074.5 million 2/ in the fiscal year 1963-64, 20 percent and nearly \$1 billion above the year before (table 4) (fig. 2).

Practically all the increase was in commercial sales for dollars, which were at a record high of \$4,512.5 million, about three-fourths of the export total. Factors contributing to the unprecedented increase in agricultural exports for dollars included the continued advance in economic activity in Western Europe and Japan with consequent increases in disposable income; shifts in dietary habits toward stronger demand for meat and livestock consumer products; growth in the livestock industries in these countries, resulting in increased demand for feed grains, oilseeds, and high protein meal; competitive pricing and better quality of U.S. exports; and U.S. market development efforts. Unfavorable wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union contributed to the rise of \$327.4 in dollar exports of wheat and flour.

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,562.0 million, about \$20 million above 1962-63 and about one-fourth of the export total. Sales for foreign currency under Title I of P.L. 480, although slightly below those of 1962-63, made up two-thirds of program shipments. Donations under Title II of P.L. 480 and long-term supply and dollar credit sales under Title IV of P.L. 480 fell below those of a year earlier. Donations through voluntary relief agencies under Title III were nearly one-tenth above 1962-63, and shipments under the barter program nearly doubled.

During the 10 fiscal years since the enactment of P.L. 480 in July 1964, agricultural commodities totaling \$12.2 billion have been exported under this authority. An additional \$2.1 billion has been exported under Mutual Security (AID) programs, principally sales for foreign currency. Government program exports during the period totaled \$14.3 billion, 32 percent of the \$44.8 million total of agricultural exports. Commercial sales for dollars during the same

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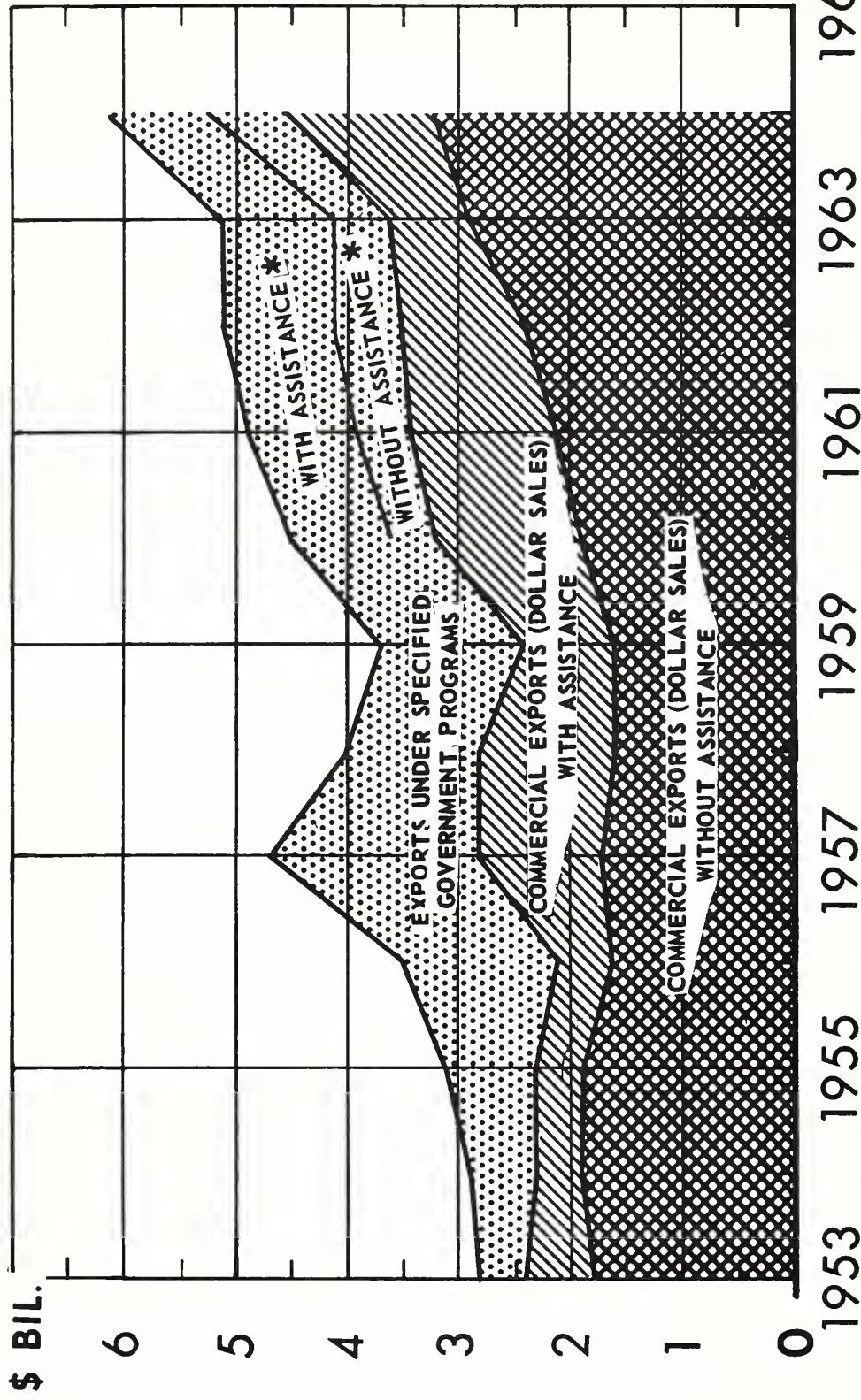
2/ The figure of \$6,074.5 million reflects the inclusion of later revisions not represented in the values of \$6,075.5 million or \$6,076 million appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Table 4 --U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value and percent of total, years ending June 30, 1955 through 1964

Type of export	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	through 1964
-- Million dollars --											
Public Law 480:											
Title I, sales for foreign currency	73	439	909	659	725	825	952	1,024	1,079	1,041	7,726
Title II, disaster relief	83	91	88	92	56	65	146	176	159	150	1,106
Title III, donations	135	184	165	173	131	104	144	169	173	189	1,567
Title III, barter	125	298	401	100	132	149	144	198	60	112	1,719
Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	58	47	124
Total Public Law 480	416	1,012	1,563	1,024	1,044	1,143	1,386	1,586	1,529	1,539	12,242
Mutual Security (AID), Secs. 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid 1/	450	355	394	227	210	167	186	74	13	23	2,099
Total exports under specified Government-financed programs	866	1,367	1,957	1,251	1,254	1,310	1,572	1,660	1,542	1,562	14,341
Total exports outside specified Government-financed programs 2/	2,278	2,129	2,771	2,752	2,465	3,207	3,374	3,482	3,536	4,512	30,506
Total agricultural exports	3,144	3,496	4,728	4,003	3,719	4,517	4,946	5,142	5,078	6,074	44,847
-- Percent --											
Public Law 480:											
Title I, sales for foreign currency	2	13	19	16	20	18	19	20	21	17	17
Title II, disaster relief	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	2
Title III, donations	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	4
Title III, barter	4	8	8	3	4	3	3	4	1	2	4
Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3/	1	1	3/
Total Public Law 480	13	29	33	25	28	25	28	31	30	26	27
Mutual Security (AID), Secs. 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid	14	10	8	6	6	4	4	1	3/	3/	5
Total exports under specified Government-financed programs	27	39	41	31	34	29	32	32	30	26	32
Total exports outside specified Government-financed programs	73	61	59	69	66	71	68	68	70	74	68
Total agricultural exports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Values shown are disbursements for exports. 2/ Exports "outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 3/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Dollar Exports Hit New High in 1963-64



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

* AVAILABLE ONLY FOR 1960 - 1964

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEC. ERS 2493-64 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 2

10-year period amounted to \$30.5 billion, 68 percent of total agricultural exports. It is estimated that \$9.7 billion of the commercial sales for dollars (22 percent of total agricultural exports) received the assistance of export payments in cash or in kind or were sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. The larger proportion of commercial sales, \$20.8 billion (46 percent of total exports) was unassisted.

P.L. 88-638, enacted October 8, 1964, extends Titles I and II of P.L. 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, for a 2-year period ending December 31, 1966. Titles III and IV did not require extension because they have no fixed expiration dates. This law authorizes \$2.7 billion (plus carryovers and reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation from sales of foreign currencies for dollars) to cover the extended period for Title I and provides an annual authorization of \$400 million (plus carryover) for Title II. This law also embodies 21 other changes, some of which are major revisions in the administration of P.L. 480. A summary of the changes in the law was published in Foreign Agriculture, October 19, 1964, available at 20 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

Dollar Sales

U.S. dollar exports of agricultural commodities were at an alltime record of \$4,512.5 million in 1963-64, nearly \$1 billion higher than those of the previous year. The phenomenal increase in dollar sales accounted for nearly all of the rise in agricultural exports. Large increases occurred in commercial exports of wheat and flour, cotton, animal products (including tallow, lard, poultry products, and meats), feed grains (especially corn), oilseeds and products (principally soybeans), milled rice, dairy products (especially nonfat dry milk and butter), and tobacco. Exports of vegetables and preparations showed a smaller rise, and shipments of fruits and preparations were 2 percent below the 1962-63 total (table 5).

Dollar exports include disbursements under export credit guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank and purchases under the CCC credit sales program, which increased to \$196.8 million in 1963-64 from \$161.2 million in 1962-63. Purchases under the CCC credit sales program totaled \$118.1 million, \$41.9 million higher than those of a year earlier and the largest fiscal year total since the beginning of the program in 1955-56. Disbursements under Export-Import Bank guarantees against political and/or financial risk in the amount of \$78.7 million were \$6.3 million below the 1962-63 total (table 6).

Cotton was the leading commodity purchased under the CCC export credit sales program, followed by grain sorghums, wheat, corn, barley, tobacco, and butter. Major recipients of the \$39.8 million of cotton purchased under this program were Japan (\$32.2 million), Philippines (\$4.2 million), Hong Kong (\$1.4 million), and Republic of Korea (\$1.2 million). Principal countries of destination of grain sorghum purchases totaling \$27.5 million were Japan (\$21.7 million) and Poland (\$3.7 million). Purchases of wheat in the amount of \$25.1 million were for export to 17 countries in Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Purchases of corn in the amount of \$20.2 million included \$8.9 million for export to Mexico and \$3.0 million to Italy.

Cotton and wheat were the leading commodities exported under Export-Import Bank guarantees during 1963-64. Disbursements for cotton were for export to Japan

Table 5 .--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity fiscal year 1964 compared with 1963

Commodity	Exports under		Commercial sales for dollars <u>1/</u>		Total agricultural exports	
	Govt.-financed programs		1962-63: 1963-64: Change		1962-63: 1963-64: Change	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Million dollars</u>	
Wheat and wheat flour ...	879.4	912.5	+33.1:	278.5	605.9	+327.4: 1,157.9 1,518.4 +360.5
Feed grains, excluding products	93.6	85.1	-8.5:	637.1	731.3	+94.2: 730.7 816.4 +85.7
Rice, milled	88.5	83.6	-4.9:	73.8	132.7	+58.9: 162.3 216.3 +54.0
Cotton	164.2	140.5	-23.7:	327.2	529.9	+202.7: 491.4 670.4 +179.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	35.9	35.1	-0.8:	342.3	385.6	+43.3: 378.2 420.7 +42.5
Oilseeds and products ...	107.1	83.9	-23.2:	691.9	768.0	+76.1: 2/799.0 2/851.9 +52.9
Dairy products	107.8	150.0	+42.2:	59.7	110.6	+50.9: 2/167.5 2/260.6 +93.1
Animals and products, except dairy	24.8	30.3	+5.5:	425.9	539.0	+113.1: 450.7 569.3 +118.6
Fruits and preparations	0.2	0.2	---	279.6	274.3	-5.3: 279.8 274.5 -5.3
Vegetables and preparations	8.0	0.9	-7.1:	154.5	162.9	+8.4: 162.5 163.8 +1.3
Other	33.0	39.9	+6.9:	264.7	272.3	+7.6: 297.7 312.2 +14.5
Total agricultural exports	1,542.5	1,562.0	+19.5: 3,535.2 4,512.5	+977.3: 5,077.7 6,074.5 +996.8		

1/ Exports outside Government-financed programs. 2/ Total exports of oilseeds and products include the estimated value of donations of vegetable oils under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: 1962-63, \$21.7 million, and 1963-64, \$2.8 million. 3/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of butter and butteroil under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: 1962-63, \$13.1 million, and 1963-64, \$57.3 million.

Table 6.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
year ending June 30, 1964 1/

Commodity	: Export-Import :		
	: bank loans	: CCC credit	: Total
	: and medium term	: sales <u>3/</u>	: credit sales
	: guarantees <u>2/</u> :		
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --			
Wheat	11.4	25.1	36.5
:			
Corn	4.7	20.2	24.9
:			
Grain sorghums	---	27.5	27.5
:			
Barley	---	4.7	4.7
:			
Tobacco	---	0.7	0.7
:			
Cotton	60.0	39.8	99.8
:			
Butter	---	0.1	0.1
:			
Soybeans	0.8	---	0.8
:			
Soybean meal	1.2	---	1.2
:			
Milk, nonfat dry	0.5	---	0.5
:			
Breeding cattle and swine ..	0.1	---	0.1
:			
Total	78.7	118.1	196.8
:			

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

(\$58.6 million), Austria (\$0.8 million), and Hungary (\$0.6 million). Disbursements for wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, and nonfat dry milk were for export to Hungary. Export-Import Bank guarantees of exports to Hungary covered only 75 percent of the invoice value of the commodities, since cash downpayments of at least 25 percent were required.

Disbursements of \$100,000 were made for the exportation to Japan of swine and breeding cattle. Japan, a meat deficit country, has been trying to encourage production of meat for domestic use by importing breeding stock to improve meat productivity.

The extent of assistance to commercial exports by means of export payments in cash or in kind or sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices will be discussed in a future issue of this publication.

The largest increase in commercial exports occurred in wheat and flour which were \$327.4 million higher in 1963-64 than a year earlier and accounted for one-third of the total rise of \$977.3 million in dollar exports. Dollar sales of wheat and flour represented 40 percent of total exports of this grain in 1963-64 compared with 24 percent in 1962-63. Exports of wheat for dollars totaled \$562.8 million, and exports of wheat flour totaled \$43.1 million.

The largest dollar customer for U.S. wheat was Japan, which bought \$123.7 million worth. Nearly \$160 million of total dollar exports of wheat went to the Soviet Bloc countries, including \$110.4 million to the Soviet Union, \$25.9 million to Poland (in addition to \$33.0 million under Title I and \$5.3 million under the barter program), \$10.4 million to Hungary, \$7.8 million to East Germany, \$2.4 million to Czechoslovakia, and over \$1 million to Yugoslavia (in addition to \$16.6 million under Title I and \$0.7 million under Title IV). The 6 European Economic Community (EEC) countries purchased U.S. wheat amounting to \$91.1 million, the 7 countries included in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) bought \$65.9 million and other European countries, \$17.2 million worth. Dollar exports of wheat to Europe, the Soviet Bloc, and Japan accounted for over 75 percent of U.S. commercial shipment of this commodity. Demand for U.S. wheat was stimulated by a decline in wheat production in Western Europe and the Soviet Bloc.

Dollar sales of feed grains in 1963-64 in the amount of \$731.3 million were \$94.2 million above those of 1962-63. A rise of more than \$100 million in dollar exports of corn and small advances in exports of grain sorghums and barley were partially offset by a decline of \$13.1 million in commercial shipments of oats. Abundant U.S. supplies of feed grains were available at competitive prices to meet the strong demand for feed grains, especially in the countries of Western Europe and Japan. Dollar shipments of U.S. feed grains to Japan totaled \$130.5 million, \$61.5 million above those of 1962-63. Feed grain exports to the EEC totaled \$278.2 million \$3.9 million above 1962-63. Shipments to the 7 EFTA countries, although \$16.1 million below those of a year earlier, totaled \$113.9 million.

Exports of U.S. milled rice for dollars totaled \$132.7 million in 1963-64, \$58.9 million above 1962-63 and 61 percent of the record overall exports of this commodity. Exports to all areas increased, with the largest gains in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Rice exports to India totaled \$55.2 million, including \$43.8 million under Title I. Exports of milled rice to Japan amounted to \$12.2 million in 1963-64 compared with \$0.2 million in 1962-63. The Soviet Union purchased \$9.7 million of U.S. rice during the year.

U.S. dollar exports of cotton advanced to a total of \$529.9 million in 1963-64 from \$327.2 million a year earlier. Sales for export from CCC stocks at competitive prices, a decline in production in foreign exporting countries, and relatively low stocks in major importing countries contributed to the increase in U.S. cotton exports. Exports to the EEC advanced to \$191.1 million in 1963-64 from \$86.8 million a year earlier. Shipments to EFTA rose to \$66.2 million in 1963-64 from \$38.1 million in 1962-63. Exports to Japan totaling \$148.9 million in 1963-64 were \$34.2 million above the preceding year.

Shipments of U.S. tobacco for dollars during 1963-64 in the amount of \$385.6 million were \$43.3 million above those of a year earlier. U.S. exports benefited from the relatively high quality of the 1963 crop, small production in some foreign producing countries, and the low stock position of U.S. leaf in many important world markets. Exports to the 7 EFTA countries totaled \$177.2 million up \$35.2 million from the year before. This total includes exports to the United Kingdom of \$127.4 million, up \$32.9 million from 1962-63. Shipments to the EEC totaled \$105.7 million, \$2.6 million higher than the previous year. Exports to Japan advanced to \$30.0 million in 1963-64 from \$21.3 million in 1962-63.

Commercial shipments of oilseeds and products rose to a record high of \$768.0 million in 1963-64 from \$691.9 million in 1962-63. An advance of \$82.4 million in dollar shipments of soybeans plus an increase of \$9.0 million in exports of cottonseed oil were partially offset primarily by a decline in dollar exports of soybean oil. Part of the increase in value of soybean exports may be attributed to an increase in the volume of beans exported and part to a rise in price. Soybean exports averaged \$2.75 per bushel in 1963-64 compared with \$2.58 in 1962-63. In terms of quantity, dollar shipments of soybeans rose 12 percent, and in terms of value, the increase amounted to 19 percent.

Exports of oilcake and meal in 1963-64 amounted to \$111.8 million, slightly below the previous year's total of \$116.3 million. The growing livestock industries in the industrialized countries of Europe and Japan have contributed to the strong demand for oilseeds and oilcake and meal from the United States.

Dollar exports of oilseeds, principally soybeans, to Japan advanced to \$150.7 million in 1963-64 from \$129.2 million in 1962-63. Exports for dollars to Canada rose to \$77.0 million from \$61.1 million a year earlier. Shipments to the EEC countries amounted to \$204.7 million, \$28.6 million above a year earlier. Shipments to Israel rose to \$23.9 million from \$12.1 million in 1962-63.

Advances in nonfat dry milk and butter were responsible for the increase of \$50.9 million in shipments of dairy products for dollars. An increase of \$26.4 million in exports of nonfat dry milk and a rise of \$31.9 million in butter exports were partially offset by declines in shipments of other dairy products. The payment-in-kind programs for nonfat dry milk and for butter, butteroil, ghee, and other products containing more than 75 percent milkfat encouraged exports from commercial stocks, in addition to those sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Exports of dairy products to the European Common Market totaled \$42.2 million in 1963-64 compared with \$8.6 million a year earlier.

Dollar shipments of animals and animal products (except dairy) advanced \$113.1 million in 1963-64 from the \$425.9 million total in 1962-63. Exports of tallow for dollars showed the largest increase, \$36.1 million over 1962-63; meats and meat products, especially pork and variety meats, \$30.8 million; lard, \$21.7 million; live animals, \$10.1 million; poultry products, \$6.3 million; and other livestock products, \$8.1 million. Rapid growth in disposable incomes in Western Europe and Japan has resulted in a heavy demand for livestock consumer products. Exports to the EEC rose to \$138.9 million in 1963-64 from \$94.9 million the preceding year. Advances occurred in animal fats and oils, meats, and meat products including poultry meat, and hides and skins. Exports to EFTA rose to \$82.6 million in 1963-64 from \$56.5 million in 1962-63. Increases in animal fats and oils accounted for most of the increase. Shipments of animals and animal products to Japan rose to \$64.7 million in 1963-64 from \$52.5 million a year earlier. Advances in exports to Japan took place in animal fats and oils, poultry meat, and other meats and meat products.

Dollar exports of fruits and preparations, which made up all but \$0.2 million of the \$274.5 million total for exports of these commodities, declined to \$274.3 million from \$279.6 million a year earlier. Somewhat smaller supplies of some fruits and higher prices were the main factors in the decline. Increases in exports of apples, grapefruits, and lemons and limes accounted for the rise of \$12.9 million in exports of fresh fruits. Canned fruits declined \$10.6 million, with a decrease in exports of canned peaches making up \$6.7 million of the total decline. Fruit juice shipments were \$7.7 million below 1962-63. Exports of dried fruits, frozen fruits, and other fruits remained at nearly the same level as the previous year.

Exports of fruits and preparations to Canada, largest U.S. foreign market, totaled \$108.4 million, up slightly from 1962-63. Shipments to the EEC totaled \$60.2 million compared with \$66.3 million during the preceding year. Exports to the 7 EFTA countries amounted to \$49.1 million compared with \$55.9 million in 1962-63.

Dollar exports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$162.9 million in 1963-64 from \$154.5 million in 1962-63. Total exports of these commodities rose \$1.3 million while program exports consisting of dry edible beans, declined \$7.1 million. The largest increase was in dollar exports of dry edible beans, which were \$12.5 million higher in 1963-64.

Exports of vegetables and preparations to Canada totaled \$60.9 million in 1963-64 compared with \$55.2 million in 1962-63. Exports to EEC countries amounted to \$28.1 million in 1963-64 compared with \$29.7 million a year earlier; exports to the European Free Trade Association totaled \$30.3 million compared with \$34.4 million a year earlier.

Government Programs

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,562.0 million, the fourth consecutive year for which the program total has been close to \$1.6 billion, surpassed only by the nearly \$2.0 billion in 1956-57.

Sales for foreign currency under Title I of P.L. 480 totaled \$1,040.5 million, 4 percent below the record high in 1962-63. Title I shipments were 17 percent

of total agricultural exports compared with 21 percent a year earlier. Decreases of over \$50 million in exports of wheat and cotton, were partially offset by a rise of nearly \$20 million in shipments of corn (tables 7 and 8).

Exports of wheat and flour under this program totaled \$668.9 million, nearly two-thirds of Title I shipments in 1963-64. Six countries were recipients of nearly 90 percent of Title I shipments of these commodities: India (\$279.8 million), Pakistan (\$101.2 million), United Arab Republic--Egypt (\$102.3 million), Brazil (\$42.7 million), Poland (\$33.0 million, and the Republic of Korea, (\$31.9 million).

Cotton shipments under Title I, although nearly 20 percent less than those of the previous year, totaled \$112.7 million and were second in importance to wheat and flour. Over 80 percent of the Title I exports of cotton went to 5 countries: Republic of Korea (\$29.2 million), India (\$27.9 million), Indonesia (\$17.2 million, most of which went to third countries for processing), Poland (\$10.3 million), and South Viet-Nam (\$9.6 million).

Title I exports of corn rose \$19.2 million to a total of \$50.0 million in 1963-64 from the year before. Over 80 percent of the shipments of corn went to 3 countries: United Arab Republic--Egypt (\$22.3 million), Israel (\$10.4 million), and Greece (\$8.0 million).

Rice exports to India under Title I (\$43.8 million) and to Indonesia (\$11.2 million), accounted for about three-fourths of the \$74.8 million of this grain exported for foreign currencies under P.L. 480.

Shipments of soybean oil to Pakistan (\$18.1 million), Turkey (\$13.5 million), and Poland (\$6.9 million) represented over 80 percent of the \$48.7 million of Title I exports of this product.

Donations under Title II of P.L. 480 totaled \$150.2 million (valued at full-reimbursement cost to CCC) in 1963-64 and were \$9.0 million below 1962-63, but the third highest fiscal year total since the beginning of the program. Donations of wheat, flour, butteroil, and corn made up over 85 percent of the total. Wheat exports, valued at \$92.2 million, were three-fifths of the program total. Major recipients of wheat were Algeria (\$19.3 million), Afghanistan (\$18.2 million), Morocco (\$12.5 million), Tunisia (\$11.0 million), and the Republic of Korea (\$10.2 million). Exports of wheat flour totaled \$18.3 million and represented 12 percent of shipments under this program. More than three-fifths of the flour (\$11.6 million) was distributed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestinian refugees. Donations of butteroil in the amount of \$10.0 million included \$8.7 million to Algeria. Shipments of corn totaled \$8.6 million, including \$5.2 million to South Viet-Nam.

The emphasis in this program is shifting more and more from relief feeding to food-for-work community development programs. At present, an estimated 700,000 workers in 22 countries are receiving supplementary wages of food for their contribution to self-help projects.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	Public Law 480			P.L. 87-195:			Total		
	Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV : Agency for : agricultural			Long-term	Inter-	Total
Sales	Famine	Foreign	Barter	supplies and	national	under	outside	agricultural	
for and other foreign emergencies	donations	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	Development	specified	credit	specific	Government	
currency; relief				(A.I.D.)		sales	Government	Government	
				: programs	3/	: programs	4/	: programs	
				-- Million dollars --					
Wheat	606.0	92.2	10.6	62.2	19.4	1.3	791.7	562.8	1,354.5
Wheat flour	62.9	18.3	38.6	---	0.8	0.2	120.8	43.1	163.9
Corn	50.0	8.6	1.8	9.3	0.1	---	69.8	547.7	617.5
Grain sorghums	0.1	3.1	---	4.6	5/	---	7.8	114.8	122.6
Barley	5.8	---	---	1.7	---	---	7.5	65.3	72.8
Corn meal	---	0.3	14.7	---	---	0.2	15.2	4.3	19.5
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	6/7.2	6/14.8	---	6/5/	---	22.0	7/3.3	8/18.7
Barley malt	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7	5.5
Rice, milled	74.8	---	---	---	6.3	2.5	83.6	132.7	216.3
Cotton	9/112.7	---	---	20.3	5.7	1.8	140.5	529.9	670.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	22.7	---	8.5	3.2	0.7	35.1	385.6	420.7	
Soybeans	---	---	---	0.4	1.2	1.6	514.1	515.7	
Flaxseed	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	10.5	10.5	10.6
Lard	0.4	---	---	0.3	---	0.7	62.7	62.7	63.4
Tallow, edible and inedible	21.9	---	---	0.8	1.6	24.3	105.5	129.8	
Soybean oil	48.7	3.8	10/2.2	7.8	4.7	67.2	41.1	8/108.3	
Cottonseed oil	11.4	0.9	10/0.3	0.1	1.7	14.4	39.3	8/153.7	
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	---	0.3	---	---	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	8/1.5
Oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	111.7	111.7	111.8
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	58.7	59.1	
Essential oils	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	16.9	16.9	17.3
Milk, evaporated and condensed	13.9	---	---	0.9	0.7	15.5	5.4	5.4	20.9
Milk, whole dried	3.2	---	---	0.2	3.4	5.9	9.3	9.3	
Milk, nonfat dry	1.8	3.9	47.5	3.3	5/	56.5	49.2	105.7	
Cheese	0.1	0.4	1.0	---	---	1.5	3.1	3.1	4.6
Butter	0.3	1.5	10.7	2.3	0.3	15.1	32.1	8/47.2	
Anhydrous milk fat	---	10.0	46.6	0.7	---	57.3	0.4	0.4	8/57.7
Infants' and dietary foods	---	---	---	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.6	9.6	10.3
Poultry, fresh or frozen	3.1	---	---	---	---	3.1	54.7	54.7	57.8
Hides and skins	---	---	---	---	1.4	1.4	80.5	80.5	81.9
Seeds	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	26.3	26.3	
Beans, dry edible	0.7	---	---	---	0.7	0.7	33.7	33.7	34.4
Hops	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	13.4	13.4	13.8
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen and canned	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	231.7	231.7	
Other agricultural commodities	---	---	---	---	11/1.6	1.6	615.8	615.8	617.4
Total agricultural exports	1,040.5	150.2	189.1	112.2	46.5	23.5	1,562.0	4,512.5	6,074.5

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

--Continued

Table 7.-U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Less than \$50,000.

6/ Bulgur wheat \$6.9 million and rolled wheat \$0.3 million under Title II. Bulgur wheat \$12.5 million and rolled wheat \$2.3 million under Title III, donations. Bulgur wheat under Title IV.

7/ The excess of the Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.

8/ The value shown for wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

9/ Includes \$0.2 million for cotton fabric.

10/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.

11/ Includes the following: Soap stock and fatty acids, \$79,243; wheat and rye products, \$151,033; other miscellaneous vegetable oils, \$93,341; confectioneries and other sugar products, \$59,806; meats and meat products, \$424,169; vegetables fresh, frozen, or canned, \$184,001;

miscellaneous edible vegetable products, \$188,743; nonalcoholic beverages, \$133,313; cattle, \$68,891; and baby chicks, \$207,669; total, \$1,590,209. These commodities are not reported separately as information is not readily available to determine the actual commodity exported.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	Unit:	Sales for foreign emergency:	Currency:	Public Law 480		P.L. 87-195;		Title IV: Agency for Long-term credit:		Title IV: Agency for Long-term credit:		Total			
				Title I	Title II	Title III		Exports	Total	Exports	Total	Specified sales	Government sales	Programs 3/	Programs 4/	Total
-- Thousand units --															
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	346,314	23,788	5,453	35,168	10,918	504	422,145	333,187	755,332					
Wheat flour	Cwt.	17,243	3,448	10,710	---	230	40	31,671	9,271	40,942					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	35,544	4,178	1,247	6,860	79	---	47,908	40,286	453,194					
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	60	1,636	---	3,816	20	---	5,532	93,879	99,411					
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,247	---	---	1,686	---	---	6,933	60,384	67,317					
Corn meal	Cwt.	---	5/93,024	5/351,084	4,006	---	34	4,112	1,015	5,127					
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	5/93,024	5/351,084	---	5/330	---	444,438	6/-14,360	7/430,078					
Barley malt (48 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	398	398	2,274	2,274					
Rice, milled	Cwt.	13,211	---	---	---	---	1,072	593	14,876	16,814	31,590				
Cotton, running bale	Bale:	874	---	---	---	165	44	14	1,097	4,052	5,149				
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	32,904	---	---	15,416	4,737	773	53,830	478,230	532,060					
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	147	411	558	187,040	187,598					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,063	---	---	---	---	33	33	3,543	3,576					
Lard	Lb.	281,723	---	---	2,526	---	2,526	6,589	661,823	668,412					
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	427,793	22,147	8/15,123	10,929	19,389	312,041	1,609,369	1,921,410						
Soybean oil	Lb.	104,212	5,329	8/1,869	---	77,290	32,728	575,881	453,199	7/1,028,280					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	1,272	11,819	124,501	351,310	7/475,811	14,103	14,382				
Linseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	279	279								
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	Lb.	---	---	1,689	---	---	---	1,689	5,754	7/7,443					
Oilcake and meal	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1,404	1,405					
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	926	929					
Essential oils	Lb.	72,351	---	---	---	4,700	2,822	79,873	204	7,575	7,779				
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	6,155	---	---	---	---	254	6,409	15,838	109,457					
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	24,129	35,771	594,085	51,262	---	289	705,536	609,855	1,315,391					
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	202	846	3,501	---	---	---	4,549	8,678	13,227					
Cheese	Lb.	1,123	2,126	38,082	9,554	---	821	51,706	91,968	7/143,674					
Butter	Lb.	---	11,028	133,162	---	2,078	---	146,268	10,705	7/156,973					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	897	897	18,159	19,056					
Infants' and dietary foods	Lb.	11,552	---	---	---	---	---	11,552	195,743	207,95					
Poultry, fresh or frozen	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	193	193	15,222	15,415					
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	1,010	1,015					
Seeds	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	98	4,054	4,152					
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	98	---	---	---	---	497	497	20,549	21,046					
Hops	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---									
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen and canned	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,412	1,412	2,154,759	2,156,171				

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Bulgur wheat 88,100,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 4,924,000 lbs. under Title II. Bulgur wheat 311,950,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 39,134,000 lbs. under Title III.

6/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

7/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils is estimated.

Foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies and international organization under Title III of P.L. 480 were at a record high of \$189.1 million (estimated export value) in 1963-64. \$16.1 million above the revised 1962-63 total of \$173 million. Largest increases were in donations of wheat grain and in butter and butteroil; these 2 dairy products largely met the requirements for fats and oils under the Title III program in 1963-64. Exports of bulgur and rolled wheat rose in 1963-64, while shipments of wheat flour and corn meal declined. Donations of nonfat dry milk totaled 594 million pounds, second only to the record donations of this product, 622 million pounds, in 1962-63. Small balances of refined vegetable oils and cheese carried over from 1962-63 were exported in 1963-64.

Donations under Title III were widely distributed through 15 American voluntary relief agencies and 2 intergovernmental organizations. As of December 31, 1963, there were 730 U.S. citizens employed by voluntary agencies in overseas posts in the administration of this and related relief and self-help programs. These Americans were assisted by 7,000 non-U.S. citizens hired by voluntary agencies in the countries of distribution. Title III donations in 1963-64 were programmed for distribution to nearly 73 million persons, including 37 million through school feeding programs, 4 million in institutions, 19 million needy persons through family feeding programs, 1 million refugees, 2 million in summer camps, 5 million through maternal child care programs, 2 million through health centers and nearly 3 million through feeding centers.

Shipments under the barter program authorized by Title III of P.L. 480 and other legislation rose \$52.1 million from a year earlier to \$112.2 million in 1963-64. Activity under the barter program has increased substantially under the new program policy in which the emphasis has shifted to offshore barter procurement for other Federal agencies, mostly to supply the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development. During 1963-64, 93 barter contracts were negotiated totaling \$169.7 million. These included contracts totaling \$81.1 million, involving barter procurement of materials for the supplemental stockpile; 55 contracts totaling \$76.6 million, involving procurement of various supplies, equipment, and services for the Department of Defense and the Agency for Economic Development; and 1 contract for \$12.0 million, which represented partial conversion to barter of an Atomic Energy Commission dollar contract to buy uranium. The use of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities instead of U.S. dollars is advantageous to the U.S. balance of payments.

Wheat exports under the barter program advanced \$51.0 million from a year earlier to \$62.2 million in 1963-64. Major countries of destination were Brazil (\$29.3 million), the Republic of South Africa (\$8.2 million), and Peru (\$7.2 million).

No cotton was shipped under barter contracts in 1962-63; but, under the more favorable terms for the sale of cotton from Government-owned stocks under this program than those in effect for the previous year, exports of cotton reached \$20.3 million. Principal recipients of cotton were the Philippines (\$6.2 million) and China--Taiwan (\$5.8 million).

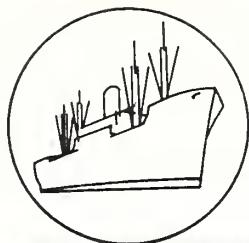
Exports of corn under the barter program amounted to \$9.3 million compared with \$19.0 million a year earlier. Shipments included \$4.8 million to Spain

and \$1.8 million to Ireland. Exports of tobacco totaled \$8.5 million compared with \$12.4 million in 1962-63 and included shipments of \$3.6 million to West Germany and \$2.7 million to the United Kingdom.

Shipments under the long-term supply and dollar credit sales program authorized by Title IV of P.L. 480 totaled \$46.5 million, \$11.4 million below shipments for 1962-63. Exports of wheat, vegetable oils (principally soybean oil), rice, cotton, and tobacco made up over 90 percent of the total.

Major recipients of the \$19.4 million exports of wheat were Iraq (\$9.0 million), Portugal (\$5.1 million), Colombia (\$2.0 million), and Chile (\$1.6 million). Principal countries of destination of the \$7.9 million of vegetable oil shipments were Yugoslavia (\$4.5 million), and Colombia (\$2.6 million). Rice shipments in the amount of \$6.3 million went to the Dominican Republic (\$3.8 million) and the Ryukyu Islands (\$2.5 million). Yugoslavia received cotton in the amount of \$5.7 million under Title IV.

Exports of agricultural commodities under Agency for International Development (AID) programs totaled \$23.5 million, including \$17.7 million under commodity (non-project) programs and \$5.8 million under economic development loans. Four-fifths of the exports of agricultural commodities under AID programs went to countries of Latin America and Africa.



Export Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 reached an alltime record. Value totaled \$6,076 million, 20 percent above the previous year's \$5,078 million. Volume advanced by 20 percent over the previous year's record. The export value was equivalent to 16 percent of the \$36,925 million cash receipts from farm marketings in 1963.

One out of every 4 harvested acres produced for export. The output of 80 million acres of U.S. cropland moved abroad in 1963-64. The export market provided a market for three-fourths of the wheat production; two-thirds of the rice; three-fifths of the nonfat dry milk; half of the dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the tallow, soybeans, and hops; a third of the cotton, rye, and prunes; around a fourth of the lard, dried whole milk, and tobacco; and a fifth of the raisins, dry edible beans, and cottonseed; and one-sixth of the grain sorghums, and barley.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products. U.S. farmers in 1964 supplied over one-fifth of world agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64 required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 55 million long tons of cargo, enough to fill over 1.5 million freight cars or 5,500 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 15 shiploads departed each day.

Exports are assisted by Government programs. Of the \$6.1 billion of U.S. exports in 1963-64, a record \$4.5 billion were commercial sales for dollars and \$1.6 billion moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs (foreign currency sales, donations, barter and long term supply and dollar credit sales). Moreover, so that products such as wheat, wheat flour, cotton, rice, nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, flaxseed, linseed oil, and some tobacco could compete in world markets, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in cash or in kind and sold stocks at less than domestic prices. An estimated \$2.3 billion benefited from such export payment assistance: \$1.4 billion as commercial sales for dollars and \$0.9 billion under Government-financed export programs. This export assistance in the form of export payments and sales below domestic prices is estimated at about \$800 million. The latter amount is not included in the value of agricultural exports. Last year's payments of \$800 million were about one-third above those of recent years, due mainly to larger sales of wheat and flour and cotton.

Recent export gains stemmed mainly from dollar sales. Nearly all of the \$1 billion export gain in fiscal year 1963-64 resulted from larger dollar sales. In the past 3 years, about 97 percent of the rise was in commercial sales for dollars, and 3 percent in P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports under programs and commercial sales are shown in table 9.

Over 60 percent of exports go to 10 countries. Although U.S. agricultural exports go to over 150 countries around the world, 61 percent of the \$6,076 million of exports in 1963-64 were destined for 10 countries (table 10). The top 5 country markets were Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Chief market area was Europe, which includes the European Economic Community (\$1,333 million), the European Free Trade Association (\$720 million), and the European Soviet Bloc (\$312 million); Europe was followed by Asia (\$1,851 million), Canada (\$618 million), Latin America (\$536 million), Africa (\$379 million), and Oceania (\$47 million). Exports to Canada include shipments of grains and soybeans (\$161 million) for storage in Canada and for finishing the loading of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports, largely in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and UAR (Egypt).

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, years ended June 30, 1951-64

Year ended June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars 1/	Under Government programs 2/
<u>-- Million dollars --</u>			
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,278	866
1956	3,496	2,129	1,367
1957	4,728	2,771	1,957
1958	4,003	2,752	1,251
1959	3,719	2,465	1,254
1960	4,517	3,207	1,310
1961	4,946	3,374	1,572
1962	5,142	3,482	1,660
1963	5,078	3,536	1,542
1964	6,076	4,514	1,562

1/ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

2/ Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
fiscal year 1963-64

Country	Not adjusted for exports to Canada for storage, etc. 1/		Adjusted for exports to Canada for storage, etc. 1/	
	Rank	Value <u>Million dollars</u>	Rank	Value <u>Million dollars</u>
Japan	1	742.1	1	747.4
Canada	2	618.3	4	457.0
United Kingdom	3	448.3	2	477.2
The Netherlands	4	413.2	3	468.4
West Germany	5	410.1	5	414.3
India	6	400.9	6	400.9
Italy	7	216.7	7	221.9
UAR (Egypt)	8	161.4	8	173.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	150.5	9	158.3
France	10	142.3	10	143.3
Other		<u>2,371.8</u>		<u>2,413.9</u>
Total		6,075.6		6,075.6

1/ Exports of grains and soybeans to Canada for storage pending their use to finish loading vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway destined for foreign ports.

Exports by commodities, fiscal year 1963-64 (except where noted otherwise)

WHEAT	New record for grain and grain equivalent of flour; 850 million bushels valued at \$1,519 million; 57 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports were 75 percent of 1963 wheat production and over two-fifths of world grain trade.
FEED GRAINS	New export record for combined volume of corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums: 16.1 million metric tons, including major products, valued at \$850 million; 10 percent (value) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports were 23 percent of 1963 feed grain sales by farmers and about half of world feed grain trade. U.S. corn exports were the largest on record; and grain sorghums, second largest.
COTTON	Exports of 5.1 million running bales valued at \$670 million; 21 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports were 32 percent of U.S. 1963 cotton production and about 30 percent of world cotton trade.

SOYBEANS	New export record of 188 million bushels valued at \$516 million; less than 1 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
	Although included under the price support program, soybeans moved abroad without export payment, because world prices have been above domestic prices.
	Exports were 27 percent (41 percent including bean equivalent of oil) of the U.S. 1963 soybean crop and around 90 percent of world soybean trade (calendar year 1963).
TOBACCO	Exports of 532 million pounds (export weight) valued at \$421 million; 10 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
	Exports were 30 percent of free world tobacco trade (calendar year 1963). Value of tobacco was at an alltime high in fiscal year 1964.
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	Exports of \$274 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Export value was about one-fifth of U.S. 1963 commercial sales. It included \$123 million fresh fruits, \$67 million canned fruits, \$43 million dried fruits, and \$36 million fruit juices.
RICE	New export record of 31.8 million bags (milled basis) valued at \$217 million, 47 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports were 64 percent of 1963 rice production and over one-sixth of world rice trade (calendar year 1963).
DAIRY PRODUCTS	Exports valued at \$203 million; three-fourths (value) moved under Government programs. Exports were about 1 percent of U.S. milk output (calendar year 1963) and they included 1,315 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 131 million pounds of cheese, 144 million pounds of butter, 64 million pounds of condensed sweetened milk, and 45 million pounds of evaporated unsweetened milk.
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS	Exports of \$164 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were about 8 percent of U.S. commercial sales. They included \$49 million fresh vegetables, \$50 million dry peas and beans, and \$33 million canned vegetables.
SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OIL	Exports of 1,504 million pounds (68 percent soybean oil and 32 percent cottonseed oil) valued at \$159 million; 49 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports included 17 million pounds not separately reported in official Bureau of the Census trade statistics. Exports were one-fifth of 1963 oil production; soybean and cottonseed oil represented about 90 percent of world exports of these products (calendar year 1963).

TALLOW
AND
GREASES

New export record of 2.2 billion pounds valued at \$151 million; 16 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports were more than two-fifths of U.S. production and over two-thirds of world trade (calendar year 1963).

HIDES
AND
SKINS

Export record of 15.4 million pieces valued at \$82 million. Exports were over two-fifths of U.S. 1963 output (calendar year 1963).

POULTRY
PRODUCTS

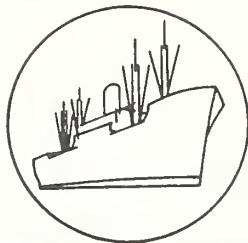
Exports of \$78 million of poultry and poultry products; less than 4 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports included 231 million pounds poultry meat, 8 million dozen hatching eggs, 27 million day-old chicks, and 4.4 million pounds egg solids.

LARD

Exports of 668 million pounds valued at \$63 million; less than 2 percent value moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were 28 percent of U.S. lard production and two-thirds of world lard trade (calendar year 1963).

VARIETY
MEATS

Record exports of 187 million pounds valued at \$38 million. Exports were about 9 percent of U.S. 1963 output (calendar year 1963). Exports were mainly beef and pork livers and beef tongues.



Import Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural imports rose 5 percent (value) in fiscal year 1963-64. U.S. imports of agricultural products totaled \$4,095 million in fiscal year 1963-64 compared with \$3,911 million in the previous year. Volume declined by 3 percent, with a 7 percent drop in supplementary items more than offsetting a 2 percent rise in complementary products. The increase in value resulted mainly from larger imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products, since imports of supplementary (partially competitive) commodities were about equal to the previous year. Imports of supplementary commodities totaled \$2,224 million compared with the previous year's \$2,208 million. Complementary items rose to \$1,871 million from \$1,669 million.

The United States is the world's second largest agricultural importing country. The United States took about one-sixth of world agricultural imports in 1963. The United Kingdom is the world's leading importer of agricultural commodities, taking \$5 billion annually in recent years; West Germany is the third largest importer of farm products (\$3.9 billion) and Japan is fourth (about \$2.5 billion).

Per capita imports of farm products have changed relatively little since the 1920's. In 1925-29 the United States imported agricultural products at the rate of \$19 per capita compared with about \$21.50 in 1963-64. The import quantity index rose to 110 (1957-59=100) in fiscal year 1963-64 from an average of 91 in 1925-29, a rise of 21 percent. Upward price movements have accounted for three-fourths of the rise in value since the 1920's.

Supplementary commodities accounted for 54 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports in 1963-64. In the previous year they accounted for 57 percent. During the 1950's the average share was 44 percent. Supplementary imports during the past 3 years have risen to over half of the agricultural total due primarily to larger purchases of cattle, meat, vegetables, copra, and tobacco as well as a sharp rise in sugar prices. Imports of meat and meat products, the major factor in the rise, accounted for nearly one-fourth of the supplementary total in 1963-64 compared with only 10 percent during the 1950's. Fruits and vegetables came mostly from Canada and Mexico, in greatest amounts during winter and early spring months. Imports of commodities such as cheese specialties, certain types of hides and skins, short harsh Asiatic cotton, and various types of oriental tobacco, represented varieties or types not produced in the United States or not produced in large enough volume to meet domestic demand. Other important supplementary commodities were sugar, vegetable oil, nuts, and grains.

Complementary commodities accounted for 46 percent of total agricultural imports in 1963-64. They were 43 percent in the previous year. During the 1950's an average of 56 percent of agricultural imports consisted of complementary items -- those not produced in commercial volume in the United States. In the past 3 years, such complementary items accounted for less than half of the agricultural total. Complementary items were coffee, crude natural rubber, cocoa beans, carpet wool, bananas, tea, spices, and cordage fibers. A small volume of bananas and coffee is produced in Hawaii.

Imports may be restricted under certain conditions. Imports of agricultural commodities may be regulated under specified conditions. For example, when imports render ineffective or materially interfere with price support or stabilization programs conducted by USDA, Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, provides that such imports may be restricted by the imposition of a quota or a fee in addition to the import duty. Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat, wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes and cotton produced in any stage preceding spinning into yarn (picker lap), certain manufactured dairy products, and peanuts. Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to provide a stable market for domestic sugar. The 1962 amendments provide for a larger share of the U.S. market for domestic producers. Moreover, all agricultural imports must meet U.S. requirements of health, sanitation, and quarantine.

Imports of certain meats may be regulated under specified conditions, as provided in P.L. 88-482. This law provides controls for fresh, frozen, or chilled meat of cattle and goats and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar year 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.

Certain supplying countries have placed voluntary controls on shipments of certain products to the United States. These products are Colby cheese, Junex, frozen cream, and meat. Dairy quotas were first put into effect during 1963-64. Imports of Colby cheese are limited to an estimated 11.2 million pounds, Junex to 2.2 million pounds, and frozen cream to 1.5 million gallons. (Junex is a butterfat-sugar product containing not more than 44 percent butterfat). Voluntary meat agreements were signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico in 1964 to limit exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the U.S. market through 1966. In 1966, renegotiations of the agreements will be undertaken. The agreements are designed to prevent further expansion of imports at recent rapid rates, but at the same time they will permit the supplying countries to share equitably with U.S. domestic producers in the growth of the U.S. market.

Import duties averaged relatively low for U.S. agricultural imports. About half of the agricultural imports, including nearly all of the complementary commodities, were free of duty in fiscal year 1963-64. For the rest, which were dutiable, the ad valorem equivalent of all duties averaged 10 percent.

The ad valorem figure for agricultural imports -- free and dutiable -- averaged 6 percent. (Ad valorem equivalent is determined by dividing the duties collected by the value of the imports.)

Over half of agricultural imports come from 10 countries. U.S. imports of agricultural commodities come from more than 150 countries. In fiscal year 1963-64, 54 percent came from 10 of these countries. They shipped half of the supplementary as well as complementary imports taken by the United States. A number of major suppliers were the newly developing countries with predominantly agricultural economies. Brazil continued to be the major supplier, with \$514 million. Lower prices for a number of complementary commodities have resulted in a substantial decline in the value of imports coming from many countries producing complementary products (table 11).

Supplementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1963-64

CANE SUGAR	3.6 million short tons valued at \$539 million, mainly from the Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Australia, and Brazil. Sugar accounted for 13 percent of agricultural imports. Sugar imports accounted for 39 percent of U.S. consumption in 1963-64 and about one-fifth of world sugar imports.
MEATS	Beef, 1,066 million pounds valued at \$343 million, mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Argentina. Pork, 206 million pounds valued at \$126 million, mainly from Europe, especially Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland. Total meat imports included manufacturing-type boneless beef, canned (including corned) beef, specialty pork items, and canned hams. Meat imports accounted for 8 percent of U.S. red meat production and 13 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
DUTIABLE CATTLE	606,000 head valued at \$47 million, down sharply from the previous year. Most dutiable cattle are from Mexico and Canada, with Mexico supplying about three-fourths. Cattle imports were 2 percent of U.S. slaughter and 1 percent of U.S. farm product imports. Imported dutiable cattle were mainly stockers and feeders imported by U.S. farmers and ranchers for fattening.
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS	Oil equivalent of 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$154 million, practically all from the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina, Republic of the Congo, and Italy. Imports included copra, sesame seed, cacao butter, and coconut, castor, tung, olive, and palm kernel oils. These oils have special characteristics needed by U.S. industry. Imports of vegetable oils and materials account for around 8 percent of U.S. vegetable oil consumption and 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	\$121 million, highest on record, mostly specialized commodities or supplements to off-season production.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports by country of origin,
fiscal year 1963-64

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
-- Million dollars --			
Brazil	76	438	514
Philippines	272	9	281
Mexico	205	74	279
Australia	252	---	252
Colombia	6	217	223
Canada	166	8	174
New Zealand	118	44	162
Dominican Republic ...	87	36	123
Argentina	99	24	123
Indonesia	2	94	96
Other	941	927	1,868
Total	2,224	1,871	4,095

Main sources were Mexico, Canada, Philippines, Spain, Japan, and Taiwan.

Imports included brined olives, fresh and canned tomatoes, canned pineapple, and mandarin oranges.

Total imports equaled 8 percent of U.S. cash receipts from fruit marketings and 3 percent of agricultural imports.

TOBACCO 166 million pounds valued at \$103 million, principally from Greece and Turkey, consisting mainly of oriental types for blending, cigar filler, and scrap.

Imports account for one-tenth of U.S. tobacco use and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

APPAREL
WOOL 131 million pounds, valued at \$101 million, down sharply from the previous year, mainly from Australia, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and New Zealand.

The National Wool Act of 1954 supported prices to encourage domestic production. Domestic output has risen slightly, but lower wool use and greater use of synthetics have done more to cut imports.

Apparel wool imports account for about 43 percent of U.S. consumption of apparel wool and 2 percent of agricultural imports.

VEGETABLES
AND
PREPARATIONS \$98 million, about one-fourth above the average of the past 5 years. Half were vegetables imported in winter and spring months, principally from Mexico.

Imports included fresh tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, tapioca, and canned tomatoes. Most fresh vegetables were imported during winter months.

Imports were about equal to 5 percent of cash receipts from vegetable marketings and 2 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS \$57 million, principally cheese from Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Italy; and casein from Argentina. Dairy products made up 1 percent of all U.S. agricultural imports. Cheese imports constituted 5 percent of U.S. consumption. Certain cheese imports are regulated by Section 22 quotas.

GRAINS AND \$46 million, up from the previous year, principally barley and wheat from Canada.

PREPARATIONS Most barley imports are used for malting purposes in the United States.

Wheat and wheat product imports are regulated by quotas.

Imports of grains and preparations were 1 percent of cash receipts from grain marketings and 1 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

COTTON 136,000 bales valued at \$24 million, mainly long staple, except for short harsh Asiatic cotton. Imports are regulated by quotas.

Cotton imports, mainly from Egypt and Mexico, were less than 1 percent each of U.S. consumption and farm imports.

Prior to 1962, imports of picker lap were relatively large, but Government regulations under Section 22 reduced these imports.

Complementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1963-64

COFFEE 3.3 billion pounds valued at \$1,121 million, more than three-fourths from Latin America, mainly Brazil and Colombia. Africa has been gaining as an important supplier of coffee to the United States, mainly from the Gold Coast, Angola, and Ethiopia. Coffee accounted for 27 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over half the world coffee exports.

The United States is a member of the International Coffee Agreement, which includes both consuming and producing countries as members. Principal objectives of the agreement are to stabilize coffee prices and to provide a more orderly marketing system for the international movement of coffee.

RUBBER 853 million pounds valued at \$185 million, sharply below the 1950-59 average, practically all from Asia and Liberia.

Crude natural rubber accounted for 5 percent of agricultural imports. Crude natural rubber accounts for around one-fourth of rubber used in the United States compared with about two-fifths in the early 1950's.

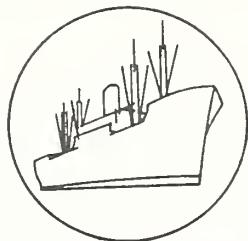
The United States buys about one-sixth of the world's rubber exports.

COCOA BEANS 536 million pounds valued at \$122 million. Principal suppliers were Ghana, Brazil, and Nigeria, which supplied 61 percent of U.S. imports.

Cocoa beans equaled 3 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys one-third of world cocoa bean exports.

CARPET WOOL 182 million pounds valued at \$110 million, mainly from Argentina, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, and Iraq.
Carpet wool makes up 3 percent of agricultural imports.
Wool accounts for only 47 percent of the surface fibers used in carpet manufacturing because of increased use of man-made fibers.

BANANAS 3.5 billion pounds valued at \$93 million. Main suppliers are Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.
Bananas accounted for 2 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over two-fifths of world banana exports.



Export Highlights

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1964

U.S. exports of farm products to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$308 million in July-September 1964 compared with \$261 million for the same months in 1963. The increase resulted from gains for commodities subject to the EEC system of variable levies and those not subject to the variable levies (table 12).

The variable-levy commodities advanced to \$98 million in July-September from \$80 million for the like period a year earlier. A sharp rise occurred in shipments of feed grains, with smaller gains for rice, rye, pork, turkeys, and canned poultry. Shipments of wheat and flour, and broilers declined from a year earlier. Variable levies dominated the drop in exports of wheat flour, broilers, and fryers to the EEC. Imports of turkeys were only slightly above the level of the previous year. The declines in wheat grain shipments reflected improved grain harvests in the EEC area in 1964 over 1963, when production was down sharply and quality was down substantially.

Agricultural commodities exported to the EEC have been classified as variable-levy and non-variable-levy commodities for identification purposes. This classification is designed to show the overall change in these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on U.S. exports. Factors other than the levies may have played a part in some of the commodity shifts.

Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose to \$210 million in July-September 1964 from \$181 million a year earlier. A substantial part of the increase resulted from large shipments of cotton to the EEC in July, the final month of the 1963-64 marketing year. Other gains occurred for soybeans, tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils. Most other non-variable-levy commodities declined slightly in the July-September period, including fruits and vegetables, and tobacco. Less tobacco was shipped because of larger world production, especially in Rhodesia, and the relatively high level of U.S. leaf stocks in the EEC area.

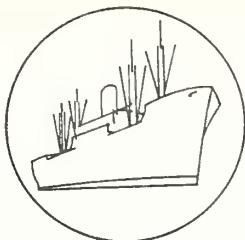
Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, September and July-September 1962-64 1/

Commodity	September			July-September		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --					
<u>Variable levy commodities <u>2/</u>:</u>						
Feed grains	21,781	18,410	30,863	66,980	51,955	76,258
Wheat grain	4,788	5,167	2,818	10,529	12,076	8,506
Wheat flour <u>3/</u>	972	577	583	1,365	3,029	1,159
Rice, milled	394	265	623	2,137	1,853	2,245
Rye grain	4,874	448	1,121	9,362	897	1,287
Lard	188	175	209	240	522	304
Pork, except variety meats ..	19	16	15	47	42	129
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers	1,661	1,296	895	5,617	3,599	2,399
Stewing chickens	399	661	447	1,558	1,435	1,086
Turkeys	1,376	1,935	2,080	2,107	3,339	3,462
Other fresh poultry	62	35	79	131	86	167
Canned poultry	160	184	325	319	486	1,009
Eggs	138	111	76	540	836	315
Total poultry and eggs ..	<u>3,796</u>	<u>4,222</u>	<u>3,902</u>	<u>10,272</u>	<u>9,781</u>	<u>8,438</u>
Total	36,812	29,280	40,134	100,932	80,155	98,326
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters ..	7,401	17,023	10,199	16,013	31,634	35,165
Fruits and vegetables	10,438	10,702	10,575	28,083	28,625	25,228
Soybeans	4,407	4,889	11,728	23,175	24,114	28,908
Tallow	1,830	2,500	2,400	5,398	6,148	7,189
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	9,709	12,568	13,855	32,194	33,141	31,381
Variety meats	1,341	1,549	2,594	3,775	4,713	7,271
Vegetable oils, expressed ..	331	423	1,772	1,507	1,378	5,849
Other	<u>13,645</u>	<u>16,553</u>	<u>25,097</u>	<u>33,726</u>	<u>51,111</u>	<u>68,641</u>
Total	49,102	66,207	78,220	143,871	180,864	209,632
Total EEC	85,914	95,487	118,354	244,803	261,019	307,958

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.



Import Highlights

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-September 1964 fell to \$970 million from \$1,025 million in the like period of 1963. The decline resulted from a 13 percent drop in supplementary (partially competitive) products, principally beef and sugar. Part of the supplementary decline was offset by a 6 percent gain in complementary (noncompetitive) imports, mainly coffee, bananas, cocoa, and crude natural rubber (table 13).

Supplementary Imports

Imports of supplementary products fell to \$520 million in July-September 1964 from \$601 million a year earlier. Sharp declines occurred in imports of cane sugar and beef and veal. Part of the decline in sugar resulted from a sharp drop in world prices, reflecting increased world production. Imports of beef and veal were down substantially from Australia and New Zealand. These countries have been shipping more to Western Europe, which has a meat shortage. Other declines in supplementary imports were noted for dutiable cattle and unmanufactured cotton. There were gains in imports of apparel wool, barley, oilbearing materials and products, vegetables, and unmanufactured tobacco.

Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary products increased to \$450 million from \$424 million. The gain resulted mainly from larger imports of bananas, coffee, crude natural rubber and cocoa beans. Imports of bananas and coffee reflected higher prices; quantities were below the level of a year earlier. Imports of cocoa beans and crude natural rubber increased both in quantity and value. Carpet wool imports declined by 35 percent, mainly reflecting lower U.S. mill demand and greater synthetic fiber use in carpet manufacturing.

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-September		Change
	1963	1964	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	6	6	0
Dairy products	12	14	+17
Hides and skins	15	20	+33
Meats and meat products	155	105	-32
Wool, apparel	18	25	+39
Other	15	15	0
Total animals, etc.	221	185	-16
Cotton, excluding linters	18	10	-44
Fruits and preparations	21	23	+10
Grains and preparations	8	10	+25
Nuts and preparations	17	19	+12
Oilseeds and products	13	12	-8
Sugar, cane	187	134	-28
Tobacco, unmanufactured	25	31	+24
Vegetables and preparations	12	14	+17
Other	79	82	+4
Total supplementary	601	520	-13
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	20	36	+80
Coffee	244	253	+4
Cocoa beans	26	31	+19
Rubber, crude, natural	43	52	+21
Tea	13	13	0
Wool, carpet	34	22	-35
Other	44	43	-2
Total complementary	424	450	+6
Total imports	1,025	970	-5

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity August 1/		Value	Quantity		July-August 1/	
		1963	1964		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS								
Animals, live:								
Cattle	No.	3	3	1,256	272	5	7	2,226
Poultry, live -	No.	2,007	1,618	656	553	4,412	3,610	1,383
Baby chicks	Ib.	399	659	124	195	800	1,433	248
Other live poultry	Ib.	2/	2/	281	495	2/	2/	608
Total animals, live	Ib.	—	—	—	2,317	2,115	—	4,065
Dairy products:								
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	2,291	2,654	1,156	1,800	3,904	5,080	1,952
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	6,526	6,537	2,900	2,784	10,624	15,923	4,763
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	1,099	658	445	334	2,146	1,665	826
Infants' and dietary foods, chiefly milk .	Ib.	1,567	1,087	£20	716	3,441	2,765	1,774
Milk -								
Condensed sweetened	Ib.	5,814	6,766	1,362	1,634	10,981	12,184	2,542
Dried whole	Ib.	4,705	934	2,186	483	6,450	3,337	2,056
Evaporated, unsweetened, flnl. donations	Ib.	6,015	3,152	934	483	11,465	6,467	1,629
Nonfat dry, including donations	Ib.	107,183	87,493	8,784	7,993	219,192	195,992	18,415
Other	Ib.	2/	2/	315	672	2/	2/	607
Total dairy products	Ib.	—	—	18,902	16,709	—	—	35,567
Fats, oils, and greases:								
Lard	Lb.	64,798	46,322	5,477	4,593	117,185	92,132	9,877
Tallow, edible	Lb.	574	663	50	68	604	1,344	52
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	529	882	95	143	1,244	1,357	193
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	122,075	173,673	7,796	11,651	272,745	412,880	17,667
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	15,174	28,621	1,156	2,375	4,3260	52,391	27,853
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	203,210	250,161	14,574	18,840	435,203	560,005	30,522
Meat and meat products:								
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,677	3,124	1,083	1,327	4,624	6,876	1,983
Pork	Lb.	6,528	5,926	1,961	1,666	14,665	14,483	4,377
Sausage casings	Lb.	2,447	1,184	1,192	732	4,322	2,285	2,056
Variety meats	Lb.	12,735	20,310	2,811	4,150	24,165	25,126	4,709
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,021	1,047	463	400	2,364	1,080	1,601
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	25,408	31,581	7,080	9,284	50,163	62,766	16,170
Poultry products:								
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	507	478	633	566	1,143	892	1,233
Eggs in the shell -								
Hatching	Doz.	607	470	547	557	1,216	973	1,224
Other	Doz.	402	100	134	37	£20	180	272
Poultry meat -								
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Ib.	13,360	11,420	3,646	2,777	25,445	24,466	6,657
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Ib.	3,534	3,206	1,312	1,156	4,821	6,230	1,802
Other, fresh or frozen	Ib.	287	723	104	207	800	1,274	287
Canned	Ib.	2,294	2,228	512	403	3,551	4,261	878
Total poultry products	Ib.	—	—	6,828	5,703	—	—	1,068

Continued -

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1		July-August 1	
		1963	Quantity Thousands	1963	Value 1,000 dollars
<u>Other animal products:</u>					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	120	188	125	131
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	259	206	590	722
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	995	613	235	242
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	1,133	1,320	6,609	8,032
Honey	Lb.	3,798	562	583	111
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	800	105	758	117
Other	2/	—	—	1,051	1,247
Total other animal products	—	—	—	9,951	10,602
Total animals and animal products	—	—	—	59,712	62,333
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Cotton, manufactured:</u>					
Cotton	R.Bale	274	120	35,894	16,286
Linters	R.Bale	28	11	762	330
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale	302	131	36,656	16,616
<u>Fruits and preserves:</u>					
Canned —					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	13,525	15,113	2,132	2,355
Peaches	Lb.	31,745	25,963	3,511	2,829
Pears	Lb.	566	203	106	62
Pineapples	Lb.	10,050	17,269	1,475	2,397
Other	Lb.	2,878	5,448	537	862
Total canned fruits	Lb.	58,176	64,076	7,761	8,505
Dried —					
Prunes	Lb.	5,336	4,004	1,042	895
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,102	8,772	1,095	1,574
Other	Lb.	747	804	293	240
Total dried fruits	Lb.	12,185	13,670	2,430	2,709
Fresh —					
Apples	Lb.	3,549	4,607	346	411
Berries	Lb.	1,198	917	256	216
Grapefruit	Lb.	5,689	10,797	468	820
Grapes	Lb.	16,449	15,417	2,136	1,098
Lemons and limes	Lb.	27,540	23,821	3,303	1,774
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	37,166	44,163	3,544	4,035
Pears	Lb.	2,346	6,316	290	621
Other	Lb.	32,889	30,790	1,710	1,960
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	137,226	136,837	12,053	11,835
Fruit juices —					
Grapefruit	Gal.	200	186	203	247
Orange	Gal.	513	521	1,284	1,419
Other	Gal.	977	1,031	1,153	1,187
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,690	1,738	2,640	2,853
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	1,833	2,013	366	369
Other	2/	—	—	474	666
Total fruits and preparations	—	—	—	25,724	26,937

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964 ... Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		July-August 1/	
		Quantity 1963	Value 1963	Quantity 1964	Value 1964
	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Value
Grains and grain products:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,019	3,139	3,858	3,266
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	26,527	41,951	36,748	56,318
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,142	7,897	7,955	8,897
Corn meal and corn flour, incl. donations	Lb.	1,397	598	750	793
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Lb.	1,145	1,343	49,320	2,646
Total feed grains	M.Ton	934	1,343	68,974	2,116
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	210	243	426	495
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,552	4,126	105	173
Cornmeal and corn flour	Gwt.	314	662	1,364	2,534
Cornstarch	Lb.	5,397	6,649	433	554
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	525	453	84	144
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	971	1,411	51,739	72,774
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	96,967	78,604	6,762	5,886
Paddy or rough	Lb.	32	75	3	8
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	96,988	78,653	6,765	5,894
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	503	161	640	206
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (50 lb.)	Bu.	47,868	44,730	87,766	80,402
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Gwt.	3,058	4,277	14,052	18,409
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	54,901	54,567	101,818	99,811
Bakery products	Lb.	987	1,190	379	470
Other	Lb.	2	2	1,605	1,544
Total grains and preparations		---	162,945	179,699	---
Oilseeds and grains:					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	23,724	75,339	3,160	9,049
Soybean oil	Lb.	87,005	132,130	10,420	13,011
Other	Lb.	12,538	31,132	1,741	3,660
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	123,267	238,601	15,321	26,620
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	488	1,312	1,444	3,747
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,766	13,741	31,259	34,973
Other	Lb.	4,510	45,859	4,087	1,012
Total oilseeds		---	36,790	40,632	---
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	104	191	8,147	13,570
Total oilseeds and products		---	60,228	80,822	225
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	Lb.	4,645	3,211	3,872	2,336
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	258	510	492	1,686
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,211	1,277	589	601
Flue-cured	Lb.	31,218	21,301	26,332	17,822
Maryland	Lb.	314	872	236	799
Other	Lb.	2,387	1,351	724	288
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	40,033	25,522	32,255	24,132

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity 1963	Value 1964	Quantity 1963	Value 1964	Quantity 1963	Value 1964	Quantity July-Aug. 1963	Value July-Aug. 1964
		Thousands	dollars	1,000	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned—									
Asparagus	Lb.	6,057	5,417	1,387	1,354	16,519	9,940	4,039	2,564
Soups	Lb.	1,181	1,052	224	190	2,778	2,296	526	416
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,111	1,311	104	132	3,880	3,787	325	378
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	1,107	440	224	88	1,886	1,027	386	212
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	64	99	8	12	105	149	14	19
Other	Lb.	4,161	4,339	548	602	7,882	8,075	1,061	1,177
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	13,681	12,658	2,495	2,378	33,050	25,274	6,231	4,766
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	13,327	20,681	1,120	1,601	75,327	52,170	5,749	4,067
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	9,849	15,159	728	945	13,748	24,398	987	1,503
Fresh—									
Lettuce	Lb.	6,032	3,298	230	166	11,378	8,161	544	384
Onions	Lb.	3,838	6,280	191	271	12,359	13,598	566	542
Potatoes, White	Lb.	3,249	5,887	131	262	51,911	34,683	1,113	1,528
Tomatoes	Lb.	6,277	6,279	448	496	18,711	25,508	1,110	1,719
Other	Lb.	8,254	10,026	542	524	25,627	25,215	1,495	1,390
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	28,250	31,770	1,542	1,719	120,056	99,165	5,628	5,563
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	2,148	1,346	413	248	3,910	2,831	767	524
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	978	795	467	313	2,468	2,421	1,149	957
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	251	309	216	220	514	1,056	434	672
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	1,180	1,417	2/	2/	2,458	2,267
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	---	---	8,161	8,841	---	---	23,503	20,819
Other vegetable products:									
Coffee	Lb.	2,433	1,159	3,050	1,699	4,405	3,066	5,241	4,482
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	470	369	421	350	624	639	848	592
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	580	642	1,228	1,202	1,116	1,428	2,342	2,888
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	Lb.	100	66	6,238	4,158	196	147	11,762	9,308
Flavoring syrups for beverages	Gal.	117	124	690	676	200	252	1,273	1,299
Hops	Lb.	782	2/	650	657	937	1,109	768	694
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	3,835	9,939	694	1,646	9,348	19,773	697	678
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	7,126	3,145	1,141	1,193	836	12,367	8,683	2,171
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	283	226	193	208	573	613	393	465
Spices	Lb.	2/	2/	8,284	8,546	2/	2/	13,538	16,334
Other, including donations	Lb.	---	---	22,977	20,115	---	---	40,502	42,060
Total other vegetable products	Lb.	---	---	348,976	357,162	---	---	702,907	767,345
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS									
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	408,688	410,495	---	---	810,238	898,794	
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	1,475,862	1,522,119	---	---	2,860,450	3,130,962	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity 1963 :	1964 Thousands	Value 1963 : 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1964 Thousands	Value 1964 : 1,000 dollars	Quantity July-September 1/ 1963 : 1,000 dollars	Value July-September 1/ 1964 : 1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS								
Animals, live:								
Cattle	No.	3	3	1,539	954	8	10	3,765
Poultry, live -	Lb.	6,450	6,657	2,037	3,071	17,074	22,650	3,430
Baby chicks	No.	2,292	2,161	646	702	6,703	5,771	2,029
Other live poultry	Lb.	206	517	96	164	1,000	1,950	344
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	333	620	2/	2/	941
Total animals, live		---	---	2,614	2,440	---	---	1,459
Dairy products:								
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	3,566	1,094	1,478	674	7,470	6,174	3,765
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	775	669	391	322	2,922	2,338	6,800
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	998	1,411	661	912	4,440	4,176	1,217
Infants' and diabetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	5,882	3,874	1,348	941	16,864	16,058	9,465
Milk -								
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	2,635	6,128	1,421	928	9,085	8,896	3,895
Dried whole	Lb.	10,128	5,316	1,252	786	21,593	4,477	1,944
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	77,543	87,182	6,236	7,381	296,735	283,174	2,681
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	389	470	2/	2/	24,651
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	15,213	15,475	---	---	24,410
Total dairy products		---	---	15,213	15,475	---	---	1,529
Fats, oils, and greases:								
Lard	Lb.	53,199	46,352	4,494	4,925	17C,384	158,464	14,371
Tallow, edible	Lb.	302	286	30	33	906	1,630	82
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	405	445	67	70	1,648	1,842	260
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	147,153	160,923	9,795	11,671	420,534	573,666	27,462
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	11,533	16,508	405	1,367	54,622	68,699	4,042
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	213,062	224,514	16,295	12,096	646,533	744,533	50,730
Meat and meat products:								
Beef and veal	Lb.	5,624	2,434	1,012	1,029	7,458	6,312	2,695
Lb.	9,674	5,466	2,580	1,500	24,398	1C,649	6,957	3,832
Lb.	6,030	1,134	972	720	1,251	3,423	3,071	6,672
Lb.	10,663	10,762	2,391	2,954	24,821	50,287	7,100	11,590
Lb.	1,205	1,153	423	414	3,571	3,142	1,460	1,246
Total meat and products (except poultry): Lb.		26,406	27,349	7,403	7,557	76,529	82,114	54,522
Poultry products:								
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	277	265	273	311	1,420	1,157	1,506
Eggs in the shell -								
Hatching	Doz.	628	443	572	478	1,644	1,216	1,796
Other	Doz.	396	131	153	47	1,216	311	475
Poultry meat -								
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	14,261	12,707	3,556	2,987	39,707	37,172	16,213
Lb.	6,017	6,440	2,192	2,377	10,836	12,670	5,644	8,651
Lb.	317	614	89	187	1,117	1,688	376	522
Lb.	2,302	1,986	534	419	5,854	6,247	1,411	1,517
Total poultry products		---	---	7,364	6,656	---	---	10,771

Continued

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		September 1/		Value	Quantity		July-September 1/	
		1963	1964	1,000	dollars		1963	1964	1,000	dollars
Other animal products:										
Feathers, crude	Lb.	94	126	1,04	75	293	447	447	327	301
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	210	239	604	592	724	789	1,804	2,115	
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	481	189	182	170	2,405	1,297	654	565	
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,015	1,509	5,861	7,610	3,106	4,047	18,197	23,732	
Honey	Lb.	3,490	720	549	134	8,832	1,745	1,424	351	
Wool, unmanufactured	C. Lb.	1,627	419	1,634	450	5,151	600	3,100	665	
Other	C. Lb.	2/	2/	1,088	1,630	2/	2/	5,365	4,903	
Total other animal products				10,022	10,661	2/	2/	28,868	32,636	
Total animals and animal products				57,916	61,415	2/	2/	174,247	192,664	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS										
Cotton, unmanufactured:										
Cotton	R. Bale	361	164	41,304	22,911	618	1,021	1,020	206	1,31,194
Linters	R. Bale	22	23	623	598	84	52	2,325	1,446	
Total cotton and linters	R. Bale	363	207	41,927	24,509	912	1,053	104,531	132,944	
Fruits and preparations:										
Canned -										
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	20,640	32,915	3,242	5,198	41,325	52,057	6,471	8,260	
Peaches	Lb.	47,503	55,661	5,058	6,035	86,044	63,855	9,048	6,141	
Pears	Lb.	10,705	619	1,54	92	1,159	1,104	309	1,73	
Pineapples	Lb.	10,327	16,586	1,430	2,095	31,005	46,525	4,393	6,905	
Other	Lb.	3,610	2,831	663	538	5,462	11,466	1,556	2,016	
Total canned fruits	Lb.	12,705	110,615	10,507	14,556	165,496	197,013	21,777	26,535	
Dried -										
Prunes	Lb.	7,360	6,617	1,412	1,249	17,146	15,226	3,375	3,127	
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,259	1,766	1,54	2,659	21,745	26,660	4,005	5,266	
Other	Lb.	1,226	22,658	5,65	5,226	5,676	3,889	1,071	1,043	
Total dried fruits	Lb.			3,791	4,434	41,570	47,577	5,455	6,458	
Fresh -										
Apples	Lb.	9,825	15,402	930	1,403	15,965	22,197	1,563	2,019	
Berries	Lb.	1,264	1,681	227	336	4,396	7,593	984	1,420	
Grapefruit	Lb.	8,576	4,450	602	345	24,198	22,629	1,958	1,736	
Grapes	Lb.	29,754	44,738	2,468	5,006	55,203	69,240	5,920	7,360	
Lemons and limes	Lb.	27,637	14,165	2,316	1,140	66,345	69,700	8,375	8,336	
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	21,632	17,440	2,047	1,711	107,157	88,073	10,214	6,067	
Pears	Lb.	4,343	6,472	417	538	7,455	16,146	761	1,806	
Other	Lb.	1,418	6,283	545	697	53,823	60,935	5,655	6,306	
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	111,653	112,640	9,632	16,073	410,086	325,712	36,298	32,551	
Fruit juices -										
Grapefruit	Gal.	206	134	188	163	1,550	627	629	700	
Orange	Gal.	363	347	937	1,380	1,775	1,355	4,446	4,446	
Other	Gal.	1,005	971	762	1,056	3,676	3,823	3,538	3,502	
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,624	1,602	1,867	2,579	6,300	5,085	1,724	3,500	
Frozen fruits (including specialties)										
Other	Lb.	1,322	997	231	185	4,761	3,837	622	675	
Total fruits and preparations				602	596	2/	2/	1,356	1,356	

Continued -

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/		July-September 1/		Quantity 1963 ;	Value 1963 ;	Quantity 1964 ;	Value 1964 ;	Quantity 1963 ;	Value 1963 ;	Quantity 1964 ;	Value 1964 ;
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars								
Grains and preparations:													
Feed grains and products —													
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,261	5,600	4,907	5,819	10,723	10,521	10,521	10,060	11,032			
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	27,670	39,283	39,078	53,275	89,752	114,027	123,839	153,859				
Corn sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,477	7,779	8,071	9,357	21,496	28,304	26,430	32,943				
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	724	735	495	495	3,369	1,609	2,376	1,079				
Total feed grains	M.Ton	993	1,328	52,487	68,946	3,108	3,866	162,705	168,913				
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	283	387	569	757	730	805	1,483	1,611				
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,078	5,251	133	231	9,584	12,864	4,410	5,48				
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	270	345	1,167	1,309	940	1,194	4,011	4,559				
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,176	6,980	360	690	14,929	22,031	1,246	1,868				
Oatsmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	479	470	80	39	1,903	1,322	285	113				
Total feed grains and products	A.Ton	1,027	1,375	54,796	71,372	3,221	4,010	170,140	207,612				
Rice —													
Killed, including donations	Lb.	86,670	160,620	5,904	10,424	428,120	361,259	28,848	25,066				
Paddy or rough	Lb.	30	0	3	0	469	386	44	37				
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	86,589	160,620	5,907	10,424	428,424	361,510	28,892	25,103				
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,212	882	1,559	1,155	2,353	1,163	3,019	1,529				
Wheat and flour, including donations —													
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	52,267	61,329	90,050	110,440	151,654	156,820	269,218	282,561				
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,292	3,273	12,934	13,721	8,716	9,722	37,180	40,883				
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	59,559	63,657	102,884	124,161	171,702	181,181	307,396	323,444				
Bakery products	Lb.	577	1,592	414	656	2,720	4,057	1,137	1,042				
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	818	1,258	2/	2/	3,580	3,776				
Total grains and preparations	S.Ton	—	—	166,478	209,626	—	—	513,156	563,108				
Oilseeds and products:													
Oils, edible and inedible —													
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	21,516	48,664	2,645	5,015	63,238	140,201	6,310	16,474				
Soybean oil	Lb.	142,677	124,608	16,234	14,052	311,583	384,019	35,309	40,948				
Other	Lb.	7,666	27,523	1,178	3,577	34,157	37,773	4,751	10,621				
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	171,839	195,995	20,257	25,624	409,596	511,953	43,370	56,023				
Oilseeds —													
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	443	1,704	1,311	4,504	1,171	3,556	3,775	10,188				
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,172	11,043	19,169	29,523	33,194	36,055	88,603	95,962				
Other	Lb.	103,287	46,341	4,064	1,761	228,447	114,036	9,578	4,854				
Total oilseeds	S.Ton	—	—	24,544	36,488	—	—	101,656	111,004				
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	—	—	164	8,391	13,762	529	7,98	26,037	39,160			
Total oilseeds and products	S.Ton	—	—	—	53,192	7,574	—	—	176,063	218,207			
Tobacco, unmanufactured:													
Burley	Lb.	4,367	6,446	5,230	5,395	16,691	13,769	6,744	10,180				
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	650	444	2,151	1,570	1,423	1,276	3,544	4,011				
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	6,422	2,455	341	1,757	3,427	5,253	1,610	6,636				
Flue-cured	Lb.	5,205	5,124	48,234	47,364	112,554	100,544	5,761	46,158				
Maryland	Lb.	1,776	2,367	916	1,517	3,252	3,671	2,295	2,778				
Other	Lb.	2,375	2,375	617	1,030	6,659	5,544	2,051	2,871				
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	65,27	65,495	55,111	55,113	138,076	130,587	112,205	108,624				

Continued -

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 17		July-September 1/	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	Thousands	Value	Value
Vegetables and derivatives:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	4,045	5,492	952	1,322
Soups	Lb.	1,040	1,691	197	300
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,908	1,760	175	179
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	2,374	1,515	471	300
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	58	295	8	40
Other	Lb.	4,747	4,425	650	651
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	14,172	15,198	2,453	2,792
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	34,599	29,628	2,670	2,310
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	20,190	28,992	1,466	1,322
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	7,756	6,223	274	303
Onions	Lb.	4,956	3,454	245	143
Potatoes, white	Lb.	2,753	1,247	66	62
Tomatoes	Lb.	8,410	6,285	449	520
Other	Lb.	11,106	10,190	600	603
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	34,981	29,399	1,634	1,631
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	3,661	619	598	132
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	676	833	295	420
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	200	343	163	281
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	1,061	1,394
Total vegetable and preparations		---	10,360	10,362	---
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	1,790	2,264	2,252	3,512
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	329	292	436	437
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	568	652	1,091	1,408
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	S.Ton.	105	90	6,405	5,981
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	84	76	488	365
Hops	Lb.	237	418	142	263
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	4,114	2/	750	450
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	4,652	2,434	1,166	942
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	167	232	125	199
Spices	Lb.	2/	2/	6,377	7,825
Other, including donations		---	22,853	22,306	---
Total other vegetable products		---	22,853	22,306	---
Total vegetable products		---	374,476	432,425	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	432,892	493,840	---
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	1,368,512	1,618,042	---
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	1,801,404	2,111,582	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Excludes the number of 'other hides and skins,' reported in value only.
3/ Reported in value only.

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964, and July-August 1963 and 1964.

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/		July-August 2/	
		Quantity 1963	Value 1963	Quantity 1964	Value 1964
	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	17	9	1,621	1,281
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	1	499	456
Horses	No.	2/	3/	279	375
Other (including live poultry)	—	—	—	72	60
Total animals, live	—	—	—	2,471	2,172
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	98	53	32	27
Cheese —					
Blue-mold	Lb.	170	303	89	150
Cheddar	Lb.	18	21	7	8
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	317	394	137	181
Pecorino	Lb.	454	1,011	197	587
Swiss	Lb.	1,266	1,283	651	705
Other	Lb.	1,525	1,567	738	811
Total cheese	Lb.	3,759	4,579	1,819	2,442
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,715	8,497	1,571	1,563
Other	3/	—	—	56	120
Total dairy products	—	—	—	3,478	4,137
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	650	810	251	311
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,662	917	156	139
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,483	1,327	1,530	914
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	3,324	3,761	1,447	2,144
Other 2/	Lb.	2,643	3,534	1,168	1,627
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	10,762	10,349	4,252	5,155
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal —					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	104,519	78,637	32,434	24,953
Cattle hides	Lb.	11,205	8,627	3,674	3,127
Other	Lb.	115,724	87,264	35,908	28,980
Total beef and veal	Lb.	—	—	—	—
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	4,954	1,468	1,117	362
Pork —					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,867	2,952	1,077	1,069
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	9,239	10,332	6,655	6,900
Other	Lb.	2,228	2,610	1,325	1,509
Total pork	Lb.	—	—	—	—
Sausage casings	3/	14,334	15,894	2,057	9,478
Other (including meat extracts)	—	—	—	—	—
Total meat and products (except poultry)	—	—	—	50,090	40,593
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	2	6	2	10
Poultry meat	Lb.	—	—	—	—
Total poultry products	—	—	—	51	45

Continued -

2
90
32
133

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/		July-August 1/	
		Quantity 1963 :	Value 1963 :	Quantity 1963 :	Value 1963 :
Wool, unmanufactured (except fire in bales):					
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,424	1,769	1,000	1,000
56's	G.Lb.	5,379	7,659	1,958	1,958
Other	G.Lb.	1,532	1,418	1,348	1,323
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	7,335	10,546	5,933	8,636
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured					
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	417	2/	214	206
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	Lb.	3/	2/	82	70
Feathers, crude	Lb.	221	322	396	442
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	560	533	284	267
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,143	650	684	616
Honey	Lb.	132	287	26	27
Other					
Total other animal products					
Total animals and animal products					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):					
Cotton	Bale	79	49	16,546	9,957
Linters	Bale	23	16	4,526	3,700
Total cotton and linters	Bale	102	65	17,002	10,336
Fruits and vegetables:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	7	7	10	22
Berries	Lb.	7,501	5,381	1,056	922
Dates	Lb.	406	64	56	5
Figs	Lb.	473	216	36	17
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	5	11	22	38
Melons	Lb.	530	46	15	2/
Olives in brine	Gal.	814	1,408	1,224	1,866
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	4,746	5,629	976	1,178
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	9,863	15,307	1,154	1,721
Pineapple juice	Gal.	394	1,051	141	442
Other					
Total fruits and preparations					
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	239	904	321	1,076
Barley malt	Lb.	10,466	8,643	509	509
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	186	23	421	421
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	272	135	302	75
Rice	Lb.	298	23	215	112
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	2	82	21	5
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	231	128	425	89
Wheat flour	Lb.	2	0	2/	0
Other					
Total grains and preparations					

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY		Unit		Quantity		August 1/ 1963		Value		Quantity		July-August 1/ 1963		Value	
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	dollars	1,000	dollars	1,000	dollars	Thousands	dollars	1,000	dollars	1,000	dollars
<u>Nuts and preparations:</u>															
Almonds	Lb.	4,766	40	532	877	1,012	7,596	10,319	1,459	2,401	1,138	1,192	1,192	1,192	
Brazil nuts	Lb.	7,241	5,006	2,738	2,970	13,997	11,921	5,459	1,664	2,319	1,664	668	668	668	668
Cashew nuts	Lb.	12,880	11,531	1,583	1,498	23,797	25,224	2,912	2,078	13,365	2,078	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	358	183	192	87	1,222	1,222	652	8,969	104,200	8,969	12,942	12,942	12,942	12,942
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3/	3/	292	205	3/	3/	652	1,825	11,863	1,825	3,042	3,042	3,042	3,042
Other	Lb.	---	---	3,602	5,572	1,222	1,222	466	68	723	1,008	106	106	106	106
Total nuts and preparations	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,212	10,981	10,981	10,981	10,981	10,981	10,981	10,981
<u>Oils and products:</u>															
Oils, edible and inedible -															
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,340	623	709	296	2,153	2,401	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138
Carnauba wax	Lb.	855	997	303	39	2,319	2,319	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903
Castor oil	Lb.	12,903	7,830	1,404	788	18,697	13,365	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078
Coconut oil	Lb.	46,181	68,793	4,889	8,667	84,833	104,200	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	2,213	5,507	864	1,474	4,328	11,863	1,825	1,825	1,825	1,825	1,825	1,825	1,825	1,825
Palm oil	Lb.	723	1,008	68	106	723	1,008	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	6,025	9,270	757	1,137	11,935	21,433	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485
Tung oil	Lb.	2,064	3,791	718	775	5,365	7,943	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902
Other	Lb.	1,628	1,401	385	269	2,282	3,396	736	736	736	736	736	736	736	736
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	723,932	99,220	10,097	13,911	133,656	167,273	19,104	19,104	19,104	19,104	19,104	19,104	19,104	19,104
Oilseeds -															
Copra	Lb.	56,448	56,896	4,101	4,563	88,816	103,219	6,530	6,530	6,530	6,530	6,530	6,530	6,530	6,530
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,116	869	201	162	1,870	2,857	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	195	122	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total oilseeds	Lb.	---	---	4,497	4,847	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,221	7,221
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)															
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	3,719	9,503	118	256	15,514	13,058	481	481	481	481	481	481	481	481
<u>Sugar and related products:</u>															
Cane sugar	S.Ton	409	278	62,512	33,926	826	656	126,858	126,858	126,858	126,858	126,858	126,858	126,858	126,858
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	21,592	16,834	3,725	1,818	48,021	36,884	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	585	858	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total sugar and related products	Lb.	---	---	66,822	36,602	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	135,765	135,765
<u>Vegetables and preserves:</u>															
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,166	1,100	600	568	2,167	2,273	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	2,204	2,400	258	274	6,023	4,298	684	684	684	684	684	684	684	684
Fresh or dried -															
Cucumbers	Lb.	59	5	4	1	225	127	23	23	23	23	9	9	9	9
Garlic	Lb.	1,776	1,816	258	241	2,648	2,646	3,373	1,777	1,777	1,777	175	175	175	175
Onions	Lb.	1,227	522	69	43	0	0	6,202	3,373	3,373	3,373	3,373	3,373	3,373	3,373
Potatoes, white	Lb.	0	5,775	0	3	847	847	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	136	136	136	136
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	622	595	65	49	7,215	7,215	76	76	76	76	91	91	91	91
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	2,976	3,446	74	79	3,053	3,053	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	273	273	273	273
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	903	737	135	127	1,950	1,950	1,633	1,633	1,633	1,633	303	303	303	303
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	21,296	23,284	843	738	34,971	55,779	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,575	1,675	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	---	---	3,881	3,792	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,360	7,360

Continued -

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1963 and 1964 and July-August 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	August 1/			July-August 1/			
	Unit	Quantity 1963	Value 1963	Quantity 1964	Value 1964	Quantity 1963	Value 1963
<u>Other vegetable products:</u>							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hops	Lb.	1	0	1	1,298	1,762	2,86
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	2	6	216	0	3	18
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,772	2,042	2,025	739	2	1,427
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	—	—	1,337	2,516	6	4,291
Seeds, field and garden	—	—	—	1,539	648	3/	1,358
Spices	Lb.	2,433	3,145	287	3,740	3/	2,547
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	14,231	15,012	8,565	9,907	5,287	4,741
Wines	Gal.	1,023	1,159	3,685	4,425	2,074	1,426
Other	—	—	—	1,039	728	3/	8,725
Total other vegetable products	—	—	—	10,580	22,892	3/	1,354
Total vegetable products	—	—	—	137,541	110,048	—	43,737
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	207,978	173,880	—	341,068
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>							—
Bananas	Lb.	307,248	244,961	7,244	10,845	593,360	524,818
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	249,894	189,302	76,722	77,739	509,176	395,670
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	555	506	704	750	973	709
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	37,506	60,057	8,429	12,835	69,737	101,197
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	—	6,570	1,275	1,168	18,492	16,440
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	10,418	—	1,942	1,627	3/	2,523
Essential or distilled oils	—	—	—	1,930	1,838	3/	3,918
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	13	11	3,293	2,747	27	3,801
Rubber, crude	Lb.	70,960	87,449	16,476	18,089	128,581	178,189
Silk, raw	Lb.	418	255	2,654	1,281	647	738
Spices	Lb.	7,618	7,534	2,789	2,044	14,881	16,354
Tea	Lb.	7,717	8,533	3,529	3,537	17,210	18,925
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	20,184	9,065	11,313	5,423	48,366	7,561
Other complementary agricultural products	—	—	—	434	1,351	3/	26,278
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	138,734	141,274	—	277,508
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	346,712	315,154	—	290,838
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	1,133,442	1,175,613	—	681,905
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	1,480,154	1,450,767	—	2,303,201
1/ Preliminary.						—	2,474,039
2/ Less than 500.						—	10,938
3/ Reported in value only.						—	13,259
4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.						—	2,105,945

Table 17.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity		September 1/ 1964		Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity		July-September 1/ 1963		Value 1,000 dollars
		1963	1964	1963	1964		1963	1964	1963	1964	
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS											
Animals, live:											
Cattle, dutiable	No.	24	19	2,221	3,441	65	55	5	36	5,659	5,010
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	505	551	5	4	4	4	1,573	1,541
Horses	No.	2/	2/	421	618	1	1	1	1	1,202	1,388
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	61	94	3/	3/	3/	3/	188	246
Total animals, live		---	---	3,208	4,704	---	---	---	---	8,822	5,755
Dairy products:											
Butter	Lb.	56	69	31	21	161	143	76	76	78	78
Cheese —											
Blue-mold	Lb.	136	297	69	147	509	786	251	251	292	292
Cheddar	Lb.	224	18	73	11	331	88	130	130	45	45
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	674	783	301	361	1,295	1,399	571	571	645	645
Pecorino	Lb.	790	2,204	399	1,471	2,319	1,028	1,068	1,068	528	528
Swiss	Lb.	1,497	1,917	638	1,087	4,185	4,337	2,228	2,228	2,434	2,434
Other	Lb.	1,776	1,697	800	995	5,947	4,423	2,455	2,455	3,360	3,360
Total cheese	Lb.	5,097	6,916	2,480	4,039	14,584	15,061	6,703	6,703	6,436	6,436
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,421	11,551	1,581	2,154	25,790	27,784	4,692	4,692	5,168	5,168
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	112	87	3/	3/	3/	3/	336	201
Total dairy products		---	---	4,204	6,354	---	---	---	---	11,807	13,965
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):											
Calf skins	Lb.	325	1,078	100	459	1,688	2,778	654	654	1,117	1,117
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,025	853	114	180	4,510	3,224	475	475	523	523
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,138	1,168	1,357	868	6,667	4,397	4,208	4,208	3,010	3,010
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	3,799	7,104	1,689	3,905	14,672	17,949	6,265	6,265	9,813	9,813
Other ^{4/}	Lb.	3,300	4,069	1,333	2,033	9,090	11,495	3,834	3,834	5,826	5,826
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	10,567	14,272	4,553	7,445	36,627	39,643	15,436	15,436	20,289	20,289
Meat and meat products:											
Beef and veal —											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	109,901	49,355	35,051	15,621	312,389	169,751	98,28	98,28	54,078	54,078
Other	Lb.	12,136	8,789	4,051	3,011	35,517	27,365	11,155	11,155	9,555	9,555
Total beef and veal	Lb.	122,037	56,144	39,102	16,632	347,906	197,116	110,183	110,183	63,663	63,663
Lamb, goat, and lamb	Lb.	5,878	1,046	812	262	15,617	5,663	3,501	3,501	1,349	1,349
Pork —											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,519	3,691	960	1,127	6,024	8,910	2,966	2,966	3,246	3,246
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	10,179	12,207	6,786	8,008	33,564	34,179	23,180	23,180	22,545	22,545
Other	Lb.	2,057	2,595	1,153	1,498	7,495	8,522	4,159	4,159	5,824	5,824
Total pork	Lb.	14,755	17,893	8,919	10,633	46,083	51,611	30,343	30,343	31,615	31,615
Sausage casings	Lb.	5,702	5,804	1,618	1,529	3/	3/	3/	3/	4,601	4,601
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	—	—	—	—	1,474	19,625	17,010	17,010	6,067	6,067
Total meat and products (except poultry):	Lb.	—	—	52,009	32,520	—	—	—	—	155,042	105,324
Poultry products:											
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2	1	2	1	?	5	2	2	2	2
Eggs in the shell	Lb.	151	160	60	64	218	267	170	170	163	163
Poultry meat	Lb.	74	8	51	37	84	18	75	75	69	69
Total poultry products	Lb.	—	—	133	122	—	—	—	—	245	255

Continued

Table 17.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity 1963	September 1/ 1964	Value 1963	Quantity 1964	Value 1963	Quantity 1964	Value 1963
<u>Wool, unmanufactured (except, free in kind):</u>								
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,062	2,168	1,000 dollars	1,595	4,150	6,620	2,485
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	4,130	7,502	1,000 dollars	5,507	15,819	21,493	10,658
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,310	4,700	1,000 dollars	1,330	6,010	4,521	5,252
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	7,462	11,400	1,000 dollars	6,432	26,009	32,634	13,355
<u>Other animal products:</u>								
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	Lb.	3/	255	3/	133	204	3/	579
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	3/	3/	223	824	794	3/	529
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	Lb.	3/	3/	57	88	3/	7,797	
Feathers, crude	Lb.	212	310	288	442	703	1,031	331
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	1,002	1,084	476	391	2,236	1,680	1,070
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,032	974	718	767	3,117	2,866	2,029
Honey	Lb.	86	472	14	65	606	1,134	96
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	655	719	3/	3/	153
Total other animal products	—	—	—	3,365	3,470	—	—	2,530
Total animals and animal products	—	—	—	72,806	63,057	—	—	10,866
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>								
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)	Bale	4	2	1,286	261	86	53	18,100
Cotton	Bale	13	7	1,404	172	59	41	1,431
Linters	Bale	7	3	1,690	433	145	94	19,531
Total cotton and linters	Bale	17	17	—	—	—	—	11,295
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>								
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	24	19	112	74	46	43	198
Berries	Lb.	7,298	7,764	1,136	1,392	19,769	17,452	3,067
Dates	Lb.	0	8	0	2	541	86	70
Figs	Lb.	851	1,562	94	230	2,617	2,051	194
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	27	0	30	0	47	35	117
Melons	Lb.	0	524	0	23	1,375	2,321	101
Olives in brine	Gal.	940	1,249	1,251	1,661	2,721	3,973	26
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,080	4,452	1,643	951	15,35	15,240	4,079
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,847	6,146	924	1,067	26,143	34,964	3,042
Pineapple juice	Gal.	641	1,568	400	513	1,076	3,597	775
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	2,035	1,517	3/	3/	6,367
Total fruits and preparations	—	—	—	7,025	7,450	—	—	5,575
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>								
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	283	753	368	974	753	2,465	1,049
Barley malt	Lb.	5,702	8,554	287	413	26,253	29,120	1,322
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	98	64	156	103	306	173	495
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	266	202	222	162	1,174	430	915
Rice	Lb.	436	34	30	11	751	97	53
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	2	196	3	218	4	278	5
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	275	106	530	203	528	235	992
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,341	1,919	3/	3/	3,519
Total grains and preparations	—	—	—	2,637	4,003	—	—	8,350
								10,232

Continued -

Table 17.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported	Supplementary	Unit	Quantity 1963	September 1/ 1964	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1963	September 1/ 1964	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1963	July-September 1/ 1964	Value 1,000 dollars
<u>Nuts and preparations:</u>											
Almonds	Lb.	1	5,151	4,553	893	1,143	12,747	14,871	76	1	1,785
Brazil nuts	Lb.	7,384	6,668	2,831	3,311	21,381	18,589	6,318	2,165	1,320	905
Cashew nuts	Lb.	11,806	11,363	1,457	1,519	35,603	36,587	4,369	18,094	14,119	2,521
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	773	531	360	242	1,995	1,504	1,013	1,013	1,013	4,714
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3/	3/	455	416	3/	3/	3/	925	925	750
Other	Lb.	---	---	---	5,997	6,637	---	---	16,978	18,849	883
Total nuts and preparations	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,978	18,849	883
<u>Oilseeds and products:</u>											
Oils, edible and inedible -											
Cacao butter	Lb.	501	1,268	430	593	2,954	3,669	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,785
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,200	501	417	237	3,519	2,165	1,320	1,320	1,320	905
Castor oil	Lb.	7,244	12,092	735	1,180	25,941	25,457	2,814	2,814	2,814	2,521
Coconut oil	Lb.	35,556	9,272	3,739	1,771	120,089	113,472	12,708	12,708	12,708	14,119
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	1,766	6,499	634	1,781	6,094	18,361	2,459	2,459	2,459	4,823
Palm oil	Lb.	0	636	0	63	723	1,644	66	66	66	169
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	4,245	9,613	502	1,193	16,178	31,046	1,987	1,987	1,987	3,776
Tung oil	Lb.	1,048	528	537	106	7,034	8,471	2,439	2,439	2,439	1,644
Other	Lb.	2,543	1,864	485	428	5,825	5,201	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,109
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	54,701	42,213	7,479	6,758	186,357	209,466	26,584	26,584	26,584	30,651
Oilseeds -											
Copra	Lb.	49,952	45,806	3,611	3,775	138,768	149,027	10,140	10,140	10,140	11,955
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,456	1,147	216	208	3,327	4,004	573	573	573	679
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	123	119	3/	3/	460	460	460	311
Total oilseeds	Lb.	---	---	3,952	4,106	---	---	11,173	11,173	11,173	12,945
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	6,210	5,297	199	142	21,724	18,355	686	686	686	498
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	---	---	11,630	11,006	---	---	38,437	38,437	38,437	44,294
<u>Sugar and related products:</u>											
Cane sugar	S.Ton	425	437	59,679	50,020	1,261	1,092	186,538	186,538	186,538	133,654
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	2t, £01	1,729	4,815	2,057	74,821	53,13	12,585	12,585	12,585	6,590
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	486	613	3/	3/	1,621	1,621	1,621	2,085
Total sugar and related products	Lb.	---	---	64,980	52,690	---	---	200,744	200,744	200,744	142,329
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>											
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,218	267	652	155	3,385	2,540	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,245
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce . . .	Lb.	15,597	19,509	1,417	2,196	21,019	23,507	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,705
Fresh or dried -											
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	0	0	0	0	225	127	127	127	9
Garlic	Lb.	1,916	2,376	298	328	4,566	5,023	667	667	667	662
Onions	Lb.	397	112	16	12	3,771	1,669	206	206	206	186
Potatoes, white	Lb.	0	3,178	0	b7	0	9,380	0	9,380	9,380	87
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	161	430	15	34	1,008	1,796	97	97	97	170
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	888	7,985	155	181	9,961	15,200	231	231	231	272
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,150	1,137	167	166	3,000	2,769	471	471	471	439
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	15,103	22,620	749	627	54,073	78,399	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,427
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,600	2,372	3/	3/	4,731	4,731	4,731	5,911
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	---	---	5,069	6,138	---	---	12,426	12,426	12,426	14,213

Continued -

Table 17.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1963 and 1964 and July-September 1964—Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<i>Other vegetable products:</i>									
Foods and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hops	Lb.	3	0	3	0	5	5	39	6
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton	8	2	1,420	314	14	14	2,228	1,740
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,486	2,115	1,705	2,293	5,226	6,366	6,000	7,034
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	—	—	5,796	5,636	3/	3/	7,154	6,253
Seeds, field and garden	—	—	—	1,241	1,078	3/	3/	7,947	2,454
Spices	Lb.	3/	3/	1,977	419	235	9,020	7,684	922
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	11,905	16,521	7,564	11,053	40,590	46,744	21,666	31,518
Vines	Gal.	1,169	1,306	4,345	5,225	3,243	3,559	11,747	13,554
Other	—	—	—	856	853	3/	3/	5,327	2,096
Total other vegetable products	—	—	—	—	24,278	26,114	—	—	71,551
Total vegetable products	—	—	—	—	123,606	116,471	—	—	345,813
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	196,412	179,528	—	—	520,596
<i>COMPLEMENTARY</i>									
Bananas	Lb.	256,768	296,655	6,127	13,465	850,128	621,473	20,341	36,407
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	267,545	220,222	69,291	90,757	796,721	615,892	204,416	253,236
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	346	257	355	445	1,321	996	1,616	1,460
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	43,167	44,138	9,677	9,229	112,904	145,325	25,582	30,558
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	12,110	10,750	2,439	2,194	30,602	27,190	4,962	4,934
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	—	—	—	1,796	1,501	3/	3/	5,714	4,665
Essential or distilled oils	—	—	—	1,567	2,470	3/	3/	5,368	6,136
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	14	10	3,994	2,518	40	31	10,876	8,369
Rubber, crude	Lb.	58,770	83,323	13,503	16,553	187,351	261,515	43,255	51,520
Silk, raw	Lb.	364	343	2,314	1,750	1,011	1,081	6,454	5,378
Spices	Lb.	6,336	9,244	2,126	3,688	21,219	25,598	7,395	9,958
Tea	Lb.	11,199	10,979	5,271	4,798	28,406	29,822	12,852	12,735
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	13,171	14,499	7,443	9,700	61,537	36,021	33,721	21,959
Other complementary agricultural products	—	—	—	818	664	3/	3/	1,675	3,225
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	146,721	158,861	—	—	449,700
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	343,133	338,389	—	—	970,296
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	4,001,727	4,229,489	—	—	3,703,528
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	—	1,374,860	1,567,876	—	—	4,673,824

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 18.—U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, fiscal year 1963-64.

Country	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	Total	Thousands dollars	Total	Thousands dollars	Total	Thousands dollars	Total	Thousands dollars
<u>Europe - Continued:</u>								
Greenland	1/	8	8	0	8	8	73,952	211
Canada	618,285	173,554	7,941	0	165,613	0	448,293	62,936
Niue and St. Pierre Is.	17	0	0	0	0	0	24,027	15,184
Latin American Republics:								
Mexico	75,455	278,642	73,983	204,659	Denmark	63,147	---	62,936
Guatemala	11,480	60,356	47,664	12,692	United Kingdom	24,027	8,843	15,184
El Salvador	8,140	40,199	38,281	1,813	Ireland	27,392	22,459	21,664
Honduras	4,175	29,084	24,906	4,178	Netherlands	413,715	74,933	10,600
Nicaragua	6,514	24,230	10,148	14,082	Belgium and Luxembourg	150,483	10,600	3,004
Costa Rica	6,536	45,754	34,970	11,684	Unidentified w. Europe 2/	142,292	57,900	7,596
Panama	11,472	18,931	15,950	2,981	France	410,442	32,322	2,875
Cuba	2,205	5,104	0	5,104	West Germany	15,920	4,75	29,447
Haiti	8,991	15,353	11,235	4,118	Austria	14,744	1,557	475
Dominican Republic	28,303	123,093	35,874	87,219	Czechoslovakia	11,012	1,139	1,448
Colombia	31,762	222,838	216,526	6,312	Hungary	22,871	251	1,064
Venezuela	82,849	21,804	19,660	2,144	Switzerland	73,166	14	237
Ecuador	10,550	72,627	66,810	5,817	Finland	16,530	12,131	10,710
Peru	33,120	75,015	22,166	52,849	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	16,363	1,363	1,350
Bolivia	14,916	1,572	603	969	Azores	0	0	0
Chile	21,220	6,379	404	5,975	Latvia	1,044	0	0
Brazil	100,622	513,686	437,927	75,759	Latvia	0	0	0
Paraguay	3,001	8,172	873	7,299	Poland and Denzic	129,792	27,770	107
Uruguay	3,331	10,826	182	10,644	Portugal	128,327	2,974	802
Argentina	2,923	122,873	24,122	98,751	Spain	678	103	38
Total L. A. Republics	467,585	1,696,528	1,081,484	615,054	Malta and Gozo	87,786	42,797	1,953
Other Latin America:					Portugal	23,214	5,219	40,844
British Honduras	2,010	2,276	50	2,226	Gibraltar	141	14	0
Canal Zone	793	19	12	7	Greece	375	13	0
Bermuda	5,654	71	33	38	Romania	62	158	56
Bahamas	10,242	3,660	9	3,651	Bulgaria	2,776	907	309
Jamaica	18,406	14,618	1,736	12,882	Turkey	43,548	58,163	3,200
Leeward and Windward Is.	2,977	808	276	532	Cyprus	3,428	207	54,963
Barbados	1,824	1,420	0	1,420	Total Europe	1,451	145	4,712
Trinidad and Tobago	10,143	5,946	3,488	2,458		65,225	15,247	132
Netherlands Antilles	9,580	37	22	15		0	682	14,565
French West Indies	1,035	10,289	384	9,905	Syrian Arab Republic	0	92	1
British Guiana	2,621	2,621	34	2,290	Greece	27,848	28,102	373
Surinam	2,802	1,189	621	568	Romania	62	158	56
French Guiana	104	21	0	21	Bulgaria	2,776	907	309
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	Turkey	43,548	58,163	3,200
Total Latin America	535,882	1,729,216	1,088,149	651,167	Cyprus	3,428	207	54,963
Barone:					Israel	73,986	1,732	286
Iceland	3,872	661	408	253	Palestine	7	0	1,446
Sweden	48,973	2,765	206	2,559	Jordan	13,624	21	0
Norway	37,155	2,104	73	2,031	Kuwait	3,947	0	0
					Saudi Arabia	15,268	14	0
					Other Arabia Pen. States	482	600	126
					Aden	1,078	98	88
					Bahrain	1,131	0	0

Continued -

Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, fiscal year 1963-64 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports : Commer- cial : Supply- mentary	Country	Exports	Total
<u>Asia - Continued:</u>						
Afghanistan	9,416	--	1,147	133	1,014	--
India	400,541	86,501	26,633	59,888	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	663
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	Africa - 4/	61
Pakistan	138,308	19,537	6,100	13,437	Central Af. Rep. 2/	0
Nepal	13	0	0	0	Gabon 2/	43
Ceylon	4,417	33,371	33,319	52	Other Western Africa - 4/	6,113
Burma	1,264	272	2	270	Lauritania 2/	590
Thailand	12,746	24,090	15,179	8,911	Senegal 2/	5,184
Viet-Nam	43,558	1,388	1,144	244	Guinea 2/	4,456
Laos	1,737	19	19	0	Ivory Coast 2/	3,430
Cambodia	388	5,668	5,668	0	Togo 2/	206
Malaysia 2/	11,821	74,612	71,769	2,843	Other W. Africa 2/	411
Indonesia	18,855	95,935	93,588	2,347	Ghana	8,304
Philippines	60,141	280,716	8,740	271,976	Nigeria	7,919
Macao	475	0	0	0	British West Africa and : Sierra Leone - 4/	257
Other S. and S.E. Asia	1	81	60	21	Sierra Leone 2/	632
China	0	25	0	25	Sierra Leone 2/	494
Outer Mongolia	0	3,556	220	3,336	Br. West Africa 2/	82
North Korea	0	0	0	0	Ladeira Islands	1,409
Korea, Republic of	108,665	4,568	2,827	1,741	Angola	2,303
Hong Kong	51,111	2,665	244	2,421	Other W. Port. Africa	1,125
Taiwan	67,917	30,897	4,294	26,603	Liberia	8,065
Japan	742,165	46,614	24,123	22,491	Republic of the Congo	22,807
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	20,678	14	0	14	and Ruanda-Urundi - 4/	2,542
Total Asia	1,851,379	752,886	309,710	443,176	Congo (Leopold.) 2/	19,527
Australia and Oceania:					Burundi and Rwanda 2/	13,623
Australia	38,543	252,432	474	251,958	Burundi and Rwanda 2/	28
New Guinea	282	1,616	1,606	8	Somali Republic	75
New Zealand and N. Samoa	5,154	162,159	43,868	118,291	Ethiopia	1,730
British W. Pacific Is.	651	7,207	100	7,107	French Somaliland	192
French Pacific Islands	1,170	120	99	21	British East Africa and : Tanganyika - 4/	1,297
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	1,455	0	0	0	Uganda 2/	90
Total Australia and Oceania	47,255	423,534	46,142	377,385	Kenya 2/	573
Africa:					Tanganyika 2/	413
Norocco	27,168	2,236	1,093	1,143	Zanzibar 2/	92
Algeria	43,252	251	187	64	Seychelles and Depend.	7
Tunisia	14,253	131	42	0	Mauritius and Depend.	194
Libya	2,83	0	0	0	Mozambique	674
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	161,360	11,150	104	11,046	Malagasy Republic	458
Sudan	7,067	1,476	129	1,347	Rep. of South Africa	34,429
Canary Islands	4,210	1	0	1	N. Rhodesia, S. Rhodesia, : and Nyasaland	45,784
Other Spanish Africa	14,8	79	79	0	Total all countries	1,420
						3,474
						1,525
						1,949
						10,707
						2,253
						49
						497
						68
						72
						14,653
						0

1/ Less than \$500. 2/ Not available by countries. 3/ Effective January 1, 1964. Includes the former Federation of Malaya and State of Singapor. 4/ July-December only. 5/ January-June only.

New classifications effective January 1, 1964. New classifications effective January 1, 1964.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.



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